

West Pakistan

Year Book

1970

"And hold fast, all together by the rope which Allah (stretches out for you), and be not divided among yourselves;"

A DOCUMENT OF
PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

WEST PAKISTAN

YEAR BOOK

1969-70

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During the year under review the country witnessed events of far-reaching importance. The political upheaval which commenced by the end of the third quarter of 1968 became so acute in March 1969 that Martial Law had to be imposed to save the country from complete chaos.

A study of the facts and figures in the ensuing chapters is expected to enlighten the readers about the progress and pace of development work done with the help of Government aid, guidance and supervision despite the crucial time through which the province had to pass in the early part of the year 1969.

Inspite of all the limitations and handicaps the progress in the field of development so far made is quite impressive and the credit rightfully goes to those who have brought it about regardless of the fact whether they have worked for it within the Government or outside it.

It is fervently to be hoped that our efforts in the direction of future progress and development would bring forth the desired results and with the grace of God, we shall be in a strong position to hit the targets fixed in this behalf.

So far as this publication is concerned we have no claims or pretensions to perfection. Therefore, all suggestions, from whatever quarters they come, shall be welcomed to improve this work.

M. YOUSUF
C.S.P.,
Secretary Information

Introduction

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The Land and the People

Location and Situation

West Pakistan is located between 24°N and 37°N latitudes, and 61°E and 75.5°E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the Himalayas. In the northeast the Chinese territories of Tibet and Sinkiang border Kashmir for a distance of about 370 miles. In the northwest a narrow limb of Afghan territory separates West Pakistan from Russian Turkistan. In the west the common frontier with Afghanistan, known as Durand Line, is formed by the western offshoots of the Himalayas, and is about 1400 miles long. Its northern section lies in difficult mountainous terrain. Towards south the altitude decreases, but the border is almost equally difficult to negotiate owing to increasing aridity. The middle portion of the border contains some passes, which have been historically important in breaking the isolation of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. To the south of the Durand Line the common border between Baluchistan and Iran runs for a distance of about 500 miles. To the east of West Pakistan is the Indian territory of Punjab and Rajasthan. The Indo-Pakistan border, about 1000 miles long, runs in featureless plains with practically no physical basis. The northern section of the boundary, about 250 miles, has, as a legacy of pre-independence developments, quite an efficient system of communications on its two sides and across it. In the southern section the effect of aridity mars mobility across the border. To the south, West Pakistan is bounded by the Arabian Sea.

The situation of West Pakistan has been historically important. It is equally important today. The two Eastern super powers, viz U.S.S.R. and China are West Pakistan's immediate neighbours. With India the contact is such that some of the outstanding problems, including that of Kashmir, still remain unsolved. The territory of West Pakistan forms the eastern margin of the contiguous bloc of Muslim countries, the immensely vast area of natural interest for Pakistan, owing to religious and cultural links.

The Face of the Land

West Pakistan (excluding the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir and the state of Junagarh and Manavader, which is under Indian occupation) covers an area of 310,236 sq. miles, out of which 183,740 sq. miles in the northwest and west form a highly differentiated mountainous terrain. The remaining 126,496 sq. miles present a flat aggradational

surface. The whole of the land, excluding most of Baluchistan, falls into the hydrological unit drained by the Indus system of rivers. The unit includes the northwestern hills, northern and nornhwestern submontane, upper and lower Indus plains and parts of Baluchistan. Baluchistan is a region of small rivers. Large parts of it form areas of inland drainage.

West Pakistan comprises of following physical divisions :—

1. Northern Mountains
2. Western offshoots of the Himalayas
3. Baluchistan Plateau
4. Potwar Plateau and the Salt Range
5. Indus Plain

The northern mountains forming the western ranges of the Himalayan system occupy a large area in Kashmir and cover the northern part of West Pakistan as far as Gilgit. This is the broadest section of the Himalayas in the sub-continent and consists of distinct ridges, namely :

i) Sub Himalayas (about 3,000 ft. high)

ii) Outer or lesser Himalayas or Pir Panjal (14,000-15,000 ft.)

iii) The Central or Great Himalayas or Zaskar (20,000 ft. Naga Parbat peak 26,660 ft.)

iv) Inner Himalayas or the Ladakh, beyond the Great Himalayas (19,000 ft.)

The Trans Himalayan Ranges of Karakoram (20,000 ft. with Godwin Austin (K2) being 28,250 ft.).

The Hindukush mountain branching to the south from the western extremity of the Himalayas, borders West Pakistan on the northwest. Minor ranges run from the Hindukush to the Kabul river. In between these ranges flow the Swat, Panjkora and the Chitral-Kunar rivers. South of the Kabul river the Safed Koh range (12,000 ft.) runs eastwest. The Kurram river flows south of the range and between the Kurram and the Gomal rivers lies the Waziristan hills area. The Sulaiman mountains run southward from the Gomal river for a distance of about 300 miles. The highest peak of these mountains, Takht-i-Sulaiman, is 11,100 ft. high. From the southern end of Sulaiman mountains begin the Bugti and Marri hills. The low Kirthar hills (7,000 ft.) separate the Indus Plain from Baluchistan Plateau. The middle section of the western mountains contain a number of comparatively broad passes

The more famous of these are: The Khyber Pass, the Kurram Pass, the Gomal Pass, the Tochi Pass and the Khojak-Bolan Pass.

Baluchistan Plateau consists of dry valleys, saline lakes and vast expanses of desert with dry hills generally running across the plateau from northeast to southwest. The Toba Kakar and Chagai ranges run along the Pak-Afghan border. The central Brahui and Makran ranges occupy the central portions, and the coastal Makran range runs almost eastwest. To the south of this range is the narrow coastal plain of Baluchistan.

The Potwar Plateau and the Salt Range (height varying from 1000 to 2000 ft. above sea level) lie to the north of Salt Range. The plateau is drained by the Haro and Soan rivers. The topography of the plateau is extremely varied, consisting of ridges, troughs and basins. A large part of the plateau has been eroded and dissected by streams. The Salt Range starts near Jhelum in the Jogi Tilla and Bakrala ridges. It crosses the Indus near Kalabagh and trends southward into the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The average height of the range is about 2,200 ft. (Sakesar peak 5000 ft.) It consists of two distinct parallel ridges between which lie fertile plateaus.

The vast plain of West Pakistan stretches from the Himalayas and Salt Range in the north to the Arabian Sea in the south, and is drained by the Indus and its tributaries. The Indus plain slopes gently to the sea with an average gradient of one foot to a mile. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Indus plains and is a region of micro relief. On the basis of this low order of relief the following distinct land forms have been recognized :

(*a*). Active flood plain or *bet* or *Khaddar* lies adjacent to a river which inundates it almost in every rainy season.

(*b*) Meander flood plain is adjacent to the active flood plain and is the site of old channels, having micro relief of only a few feet.

(c) The covered flood plain is composed of recent alluvium in which the former riverain features are blanketed by more recent deposits, resulting from sheet flooding. The meander flood plain often merges gradually into the covered flood plain.

(*d*) Scalloped interfluves constitute the central part of the *doabs*. Its surface is practically devoid of any relief. The boundaries of the scalloped interfluves are mostly formed by the river-cut scarps, often over 20 ft. high.

(*e*) The southern portion of the plain comprises deltaic flood plain and tidal delta. The flood plain manifests an intricate pattern of the Indus distributaries. The tidal delta is frequently inundated by tidal floods, and is characterized with saline wastes

(*f*) The wind-blown desert, studded with sand-dunes, is found in the Thal area between the Indus and the Jhelum, and eastern Bahawalpur, Khairpur and greater part of Tharparkar district.

(*g*) The Himalayan and the Sulaiman piedmonts have a terrain much less even as compared to the *doabs* and a comparatively steep gradient.

Geology

The northern mountains of West Pakistan are formed of crystalline and metamorphic rocks, and sedimentaries of Archaean and Palaeozoic ages. South of these occur the Tertiary deposits. The western mountains are Tertiary folds composed of hard limestone and sand-stone, occasionally alternating with shales. Baluchistan Plateau has Tertiary folds radiating from Quetta and Kalat. Recent and sub-recent volcanoes form a series of scattered hills in the strip of the country west of Chagai. There are a number of mud volcanoes in Makran and the Kundar valley of the Zhob district.

The Potwar trough has a Mesozoic foundation on which rest deep deposits of Tertiary formations, except Oligocene. There are also found scattered moraines and erratic blocks on the plateau between Attock and Campbellpur, which suggest glaciation of the region in Pleistocene times. The extensive subaerial accumulation of loess overlie fluvioglacial deposits. The Salt Range is the result of monoclinal uplift combined with lateral thrust from the north, which has depressed its southern part under the Punjab plain. On the deep southern scarpment the oldest Palaeozoic rocks are exposed while the youngest Tertiary rocks are found in the north. The fossiliferous stratified records of the Salt Range show geological formations ranging from the Cambrian to the Tertiary.

Most of the deposits of the plains were laid in Pleistocene and sub-recent times, obscuring the past geological record of this vast tract of land. Quaternary alluvium of the plain is deposited on the unconsolidated Tertiary rocks. However, in the area of the buried ridge (Kirana Hills) test drillings have revealed that the Pre-Cambrian basement rocks are directly overlain by quaternary alluvium.

Soils

The soils of West Pakistan belong to the dry group, pedocals. These have a high calcium carbonate content and are deficient in organic matter.

The soils vary in colour from reddish brown in the north to red or grey in the south. Most of the soils of West Pakistan are drift soils, principally consisting of alluvium. The newly deposited alluvium near the river is called *khaddar* and mostly consists of sand. The old alluvium of the *bar* uplands, called *bhangar*, consists of finer particles-loams. At the foot of the mountains the soil is gravely and generally becomes finer towards the plains. In the plains *kankar*, limestone concretions, are occasionally found. The soils of Thal and the Thar deserts and of Baluchistan are wind-blown. In southern Potwar a thin layer of residual soils covering is found. In parts of the canal irrigated lands salt afflorescences are found, generally in areas of high water-table. These salinised areas are known as *thur, kallar* or *usar*.

Minerals

The more important minerals of West Pakistan are coal, mineral oil, natural gas, iron, chromite, rock salt and gypsum. On the whole, the production of minerals at present is in small quantities, falling short of the requirements of the country. The areas comparatively important in respect of minerals are as follows:—

1. Salt Range and the Potwar Plateau,
2. Chitral, and
3. North-east Baluchistan and the adjoining parts of Waziristan.

Coal is principally mined in the Salt Range, north-east Baluchistan, Thatta and Dadu districts of Sind. The coal deposits of West Pakistan are generally of poor quality and the seams are thin.

Mineral oil or petroleum is one of the important sources of power in the country. There are six oil fields in West Pakistan which are all located in the Potwar Plateau. The production of mineral oil in West Pakistan has increased from 1.99 million barrels in 1957 to 3.18 million barrels in 1967. Dhulian oilfield (Campbellpur district) and Balkassar oilfields (Jhelum district) supply about 95% of the total production.

The largest reserves of natural gas in West Pakistan were discovered at Sui (Sibi district) which are estimated at 6.3 million cubic ft. This gas field is one of the largest in the world. The gas is transmitted from Sui to Karachi as also to Multan, Lyallpur, Lahore and Rawalpindi through pipe lines. Natural gas has also been located at Zin, Uch, Khairpur, Khandkot, Mazrani, Mari, Sari and Dhulian.

The chief deposits of iron ore are at Kalabagh, the Dammar-Nissar mines (Drosh district), Chilgazi near Dalbandin (Chagai district) and Langrial (Hazara district). The quantity of iron mined is small, but has registered an increase, and over 1200 tons of iron ore are presently

obtained. Chromite is mined at Hindubagh (Zhob district) from where 16,000 to 25,000 tons of high grade chromite is annually produced. The deposits of chromite also occur near Dalbandin (Chagai district) in Kharan district and North and South Waziristan.

West Pakistan is rich in rock salt. The mines are located at Khewra (Jhelum district), Warchha (Sargodha district), Kalabagh (Mianwali, district), and in the trans-Indus section of the Salt Range in Kohat district.

Large deposits of gypsum are found in Salt Range and in the Western mountainous regions of West Pakistan. Important fields are at Khewra, Dandot, Daudkhel, Spintangi, Kohat and Rohri. The annual production of gypsum is about 2,00,000 tons. The mines at Daudkhel contribute most of this production.

Climate

West Pakistan is on the margin of monsoon climate. The climate is on the whole hot continental with marked variations of temperature between summer and winter. The maximum and minimum temperature of hottest and coldest months of a number of stations in degrees F are tabulated below :—

Station	Hottest month	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Coldest month	Max. temp.	Min. temp.
Skardu	July	87.7	61.8	January	33.5	16.4
Gilgit	July	95.6	71.7	January	46.3	32.0
Murree	June	80.7	60.5	January	45.2	30.7
Peshawar	June	105.0	77.2	January	63.0	40.4
Rawalpindi	June	103.5	75.9	January	62.3	37.9
Lahore	June	105.9	79.0	January	68.0	40.0
Lyallpur	June	106.0	81.7	January	67.1	39.9
Multan	June	106.6	84.4	January	68.0	42.0
Jacobabad	June	113.9	84.9	January	72.7	43.8
Sukkur	June	109.0	83.4	January	72.3	45.0
Hyderabad	May	107.0	78.2	January	75.3	50.6
Karachi	June	90.4	82.3	January	75.4	57.4
Quetta	July	94.0	65.0	January	50.2	27.6

Average annual rainfall is low, except in the northern mountainous region and the Himalayan submontane. It decreases from north to south or southwest. The mean annual rainfall is 31.8" at Sialkot, 19.2" at Lahore, 7" each at Multan and Hyderabad. At Karachi the rainfall, under marine influences, is slightly more, being 7.7" Jacobabad receives only 3.6

mean annual rainfall and Nokkundi in north Baluchistan only 1.95". Except in the northern strip of mountainous and adjacent land, the effectiveness of rainfall is low, owing to high summer temperatures and the resultant high rate of evaporation and transpiration. Irrigation is, therefore, a necessity for the economic raising of agricultural crops over most of West Pakistan.

West Pakistan, like rest of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, can be divided into four distinct seasons. The duration of these seasons in West Pakistan is slightly different from those in other parts of the sub-continent. These seasons are as follows :—

Cold Weather Season	(December to March)
Hot Weather Season	(April to June)
Monsoon Season	(July to September)
Post Monsoon Season	(October and November)

The People

The population of West Pakistan was estimated at 52,282,000 in 1969. According to the 1961 census it was 42,880,378, with an average density of 138 persons per sq. mile.

The decennial percentage increase in population is given in the following table :—

Decade	Percentage increase
1901-11	7.1
1911-21	8.9
1921-31	11.5
1931-41	20.1
1941-51	19.3
1951-61	27.3

It can be seen that the decennial percentage increase of population has been a progressive one almost over all the decades. The distribution of population of West Pakistan, by age groups, reveals that 33% of the total population falls in the age groupsof below 10 years, 60 per cent in the age groups of 10-59 years and 7 per cent in the age groups of 60 and over. Such a structure of population, by age groups, is considered to be highly progressive,

The rural population constituted 77.5% of the total population and the urban population accounted for 22.5% in 1961. West Pakistan has witnessed almost a progressive increase in urban population. It was 10.4% of the total in 1901, 9.5% in 1911, 10.2% in 1921, 12.3% in 1931, 14.8% in 1941, 17.8% in 1951 and 22.5% in 1961. The urban

and rural population of West Pakistan, by divisions, in 1961 is given in the following table :—

Urban and Rural Population by Divisions, 1961 (in thousands)

Division	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural as % of total
Bahawalpur	2,574	357	2,217	84.6
Dera Ismail Khan	1,206	110	1,096	91.6
Hyderabad	3,291	754	2,537	75.7
Kalat	531	58	473	89.0
Karachi	2,135	1,916	219	10.2
Khairpur	3,134	505	2,629	83.8
Lahore	6,449	2,201	4,247	65.6
Multan	6,603	987	5,616	84.8
Peshawar	6,372	673	5,699	89.0
Quetta	630	163	467	74.1
Rawalpindi	3,979	758	3,221	80.0
Sargodha	5,977	1,172	4,805	80.0
Total :-	42,880	9,654	33,226	77.5

A noticeable trend of urban population has been the increase of larger towns and cities at a rate faster than that of smaller towns. This tendency became most manifest during the decade 1951-61. The population of cities of 100,000 persons and over in 1951 and 1961 and the percentage variations during the decade are given in the following table :—

Table

City Populations, 1951 and 1961
(Cities of over 100,000 persons in 1961)

City and Division	Population (1,000) 1951	Population (1,000) 1961	Percentage variation 1951—61
Karachi	1,065	1,913	79.7
Lahore	849	1,296	·52.6
Rawalpindi	237	340	43.6
Hyderabad	242	435	79.7
Lyallpur	179	425	'37.4
Multan	190	358	88.4
Peshawar	151	219	44.4

City and Division	Population (1,000)		Percentage variation
	1951	1961	1951–61
Gujranwala	121	196	62.3
Sialkot	168	164	1.9
Sargodha	78	129	64.8
Quetta	84	107	27.1
Sukkur	77	103	34.0

The distribution of population, by religions, is tabulated below :—

Population by religious groups, 1961

Religious group	Persons (1,000)	Percentage
Muslims	41,667	97.2
Christians	584	1.4
Hindus	418	1.0
Caste Hindus	204	0.5
Buddhists	2	...
Parsis	5	...
Others	1	...

Literacy and Languages

According to the Census of 1961, only 11.7% of the population of West Pakistan is literate. While Urdu is the national language in West Pakistan, other regional languages are Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi and Baluchi. English is widely used in offices and by well educated persons.

Races

The people of West Pakistan can be classified into two broad racial groups :

1. Indo-Aryan : They have black, wavy hair, brown or fair complexion, black eyes, long heads and prominent noses. The Indo-Aryans are of tall or medium height. These races are primarily distributed over the plains, to the east of the Indus.

2. Turko-Iranian : These people have fair complexion, long pointed nose, and dark and sometimes grey eyes. They are mostly distributed over Baluchistan and North West Frontier regions. The Pathans of the Frontier region are usually tall, well built and have prominent noses. On the other hand Baluchis are relatively short statured, have oval faces and curly hair. The Brahuis in the south of Baluchistan are considered to be the descendents of the Mediterranean people.

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Historical Background

Old Civilization

The 5000-year history of Pakistan presents a picturesque panorama of the marching caravan of a colourful civilization, beginning from the little peasant states of Baluchistan and Sind, and culminating in the emergence of a highly-advanced society represented by the splendid cities of Harappa and Moenjo-daro with their well-planned streets, houses, several stories high made of kiln-fired bricks, pillared halls, municipal baths, broad thoroughfares and fine drainage systems, "Laid out to a common ground-plan, each with its defended citadel towering above the rest of the town, they seem to have been twin capitals, a northern and a southern, of one united kingdom". The beautiful beaks of copper, silver and lead, small statues made of bronze, samples of delicate jewellery, of glazed pottery and carved seals unearthed from the ruins of these cities, reveal how advanced were the arts in the Indus Valley Civilization. A pictographic script, more mature than that of Mesopotamia and the growing and weaving of cotton two thousand years before this textile was used in the West, lend added lusture to the glory that was Harappa and Moenjo-daro. Then a disaster overwhelmed the thriving culture of the Indus Valley leading to its downfall, though "the culture in some unexplained fashion lived on".

The next act in the drama was the appearance of fair-skinned, fine-featured and tall Aryans from Central Asia who pushed through the mountain passes in successive waves spread over a period of one thousand years. They established their own rules and religion which in its more developed form came to be known as Brahmanism.

As the centuries rolled by, there came more invaders. The Persians captured Punjab which became a province of their Empire. Then came Alexander the Great who toppled over the mighty empire of the Persians, captured Afghanistan, conquered Punjab and handed it over to his General, Selencus who was in turn ousted by Chandragupta Maurya. His grandson Asoka uprooted Hinduism and became a vigorous exponent of Buddhism.

Advent of Islam

Islam made its debut in the beginning of eighth century when Arabian traders set foot on the soil. When pirates in the Arabian Sea interfered with their trade, an expedition of Arab soldiers led by the

young and dynamic Muslim General, Muhammed Bin Qasim, reached the mouth of the Indus and landed at Dibal, probably the present site of Bhambore about forty miles from Karachi. The mission was to restore order but when resistance was offered, Mohammad Bin Qasim captured the area of Sind.

However, Islam's impact began when it appeared in the sub-continent as a revolutionary force that aimed at the establishment of a new social order based on the equality of man and belief in one God. The principal harbinger of this new force was Mahmud of Ghazni, who made seventeen incursions into the sub-continent and the main target of his wrath was the idol-worship. He succeeded in establishing a foothold in the region and founded a dynasty which made Lahore the first citadel of Muslim culture and letters on the soil of the sub-continent. Then followed Muhammad Ghauri who by 1200 A. D. extended the zone of Muslim conquest to Bengal. After his death in 1206, the Delhi Sultanate was established which remained in power for more than three hundred years. A significant feature of this important phase of Muslim history is the spreading of Islam not by the force of arms but through concerted effort on the part of Muslim mystics.

The Mughal

On the ashes of the Delhi Sultanate was built the imposing super-structure of the Mughal dynasty's power that gave peace, stability and a better social order for another three hundred years and brought about the cultural renaissance that made a very deep impact on the peoples inhabiting the sub-continent. The founder of this great dynasty of dynamic emperors was Babur, an accomplished poet and writer of prose with a fine literary taste and a fastidious critical perception. It was he who imported from central Asia the style of the monumental dome and garden architecture. He was followed by Humayun whose fortune in its ebb and tide opened the way for a host of persian influences specially in poetry and miniature painting. The glory of the Mughals reached its zenith under Akbar the great, who gathered round him a galaxy of genius seldom equalled in history. His son Jehangir and his famous consort Nurjehan, whose name glory still adorse, gave the Mughal civilization an urbanity and a refinement, which invites comparison with pharaonic Egypt or early eighteenth century France. His son Shah Jehan, the master-builder built that famous "dream in marble" red stone and masonry. By 1700, under Aurangzeb, the last and mightiest of the Mughals, almost the entire sub-continent was subjugated.

After Aurangzeb there followed a process of disintegration, which was hastened by bad administration, weak rulers and incessant quarrels over succession. There was chaos and anarchy in the provinces, rise of

independent states and the internecine conflicts. Fanned by British colonialism, the mischief assumed dimensions. A Muslim religious leader namely Syed Ahmad Barelvi made a brave attempt at the revival of Muslim power in the region now known as West Pakistan but it met with failure. After a few years Sind and Punjab were annexed and the British control of the whole sub-continent became an accomplished fact.

Freedom Struggle

The National Struggle for Freedom of 1857 was the first and the last attempt to overthrow the foreign yoke through an armed uprising but after a bloody conflict lasting for several months ended in failure and brought untold miseries to the Muslim nation and spelt its economic and political ruin.

At this critical juncture, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, came to the forefront. He was of the view that Muslim salvation was possible through a re-adjustment of relationship with the rulers and thus finding a niche in the administrative structure and in the constitutional structure that was to follow. The Aligarh Movement launched by him was a combination of efforts aiming at the cultural renaissance, social regeneration and the political rehabilitation of the Muslims of the sub-continent. The Aligarh College supplied the much-needed cadre of leadership.

In 1906, the All India Muslim League was set up in order "to protect the political and other rights of Indian Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government". That set the ball rolling in the direction of carving out a destiny of their own by the 100 million Muslims inhabiting the vast sub-continent. For a number of decades efforts were made to bring about a detente between the Hindu-dominated Indian National Congress and the Muslim League but when the patience of Muslim leadership was exhausted, the Muslim League declared that the establishment of a separate state comprising the contiguous Muslim-majority regions in the North-West and North-East of India was the only solution of their problem so that they could freely introduce the Islamic concept of economic and social justice and the moral and spiritual values they upheld.

Birth of a Nation

This ideal was achieved on August 14, 1947 under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, rightly called the Father of the Nation. The Quaid-e-Azam continued to guide the destiny of Pakistan as the first Governor-General until his death on September 11, 1948. He was succeeded by Khawaja Nazimuddin, then Premier of East Bengal. The premiership of the State from the very beginning was vested in the wise leadership of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, one of the most trusted and able companions of the Quaid-e-Azam. His sudden and tragic death on October 16, 1951 however was a very grievous loss to the young State of

Pakistan ; but the Governor-General Khwaja Nazimuddin stepped down and took over the premiership of the State. The reputed "Financial wizard", Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, Pakistan's Minister for Finance, was appointed Governor-General.

Khawaja Nazimuddin was succeeded by Mr. Muhammad Ali, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States of America who formed a new Government in April, 1953.

In March 1956, Pakistan was declared as an Islamic Republic under the new constitution. Mr. Iskandar Mirza was unanimously elected as its first President. Subsequently, the successive unstable governments formed by different political leaders at the Centre as well as the Provinces led the country's prestige to its lowest ebb in the national as well as international field.

In October 1958, as a result of the imposition of Martial Law, Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan took over the reins of administration. After four years he gave a constitution to the country. He was responsible for a number of important measures namely the agrarian reforms, the educational reforms and the take-over of the Auqaf. However, his constitution was not acceptable to the people who demanded direct adult franchise and parliamentary democracy. Consequently, the year 1968-69 witnessed a nation-wide mass upsurge against the ruling party. As the result of it, law and order throughout the country suffered a serious set-back. Thereupon, Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan resigned and transferred power to General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan who proclaimed Martial Law in the country and took over as the Chief Martial Law Administrator on March 25, 1969. The armed forces once again rescued the country from chaos, restored peace and stability, introduced new labour policy as well as new educational reforms and purged the administration of corrupt elements.

In November 1969, President General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan announced his new policy envisaging break-up of One Unit, representation on population basis and a 120-day mandate to the National Assembly to be elected on October 5, 1970 for the framing of a new constitution. With effect from January 1, 1970, political activity was restored.

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Services and General Administration

Services and General Administration Department has been primarily entrusted with the vital function of maintaining (*i*) General Administration and Co-ordination of the activities of various administrative departments and (*ii*) determination of the principles of control of Government servants, including recruitments, conditions of services and discipline etc.

It also controls the services of C. S. P., P. S. P. and Provincial Police Service, P. C. S. and Lawyer Magistrates and G. A. R. Besides, it functions as the administrative department for the attached offices of (*a*) Governor's Secretariat, (*b*) High Court, (*c*) Public Service Commission and (*d*) Anti-Corruption Department.

This department is headed by the Chief Secretary and two Additional Chief Secretaries. It has six Deputy Secretaries each being the incharge of one of the following six wings :—

(*i*) Central Wing.
(*ii*) Provincial Wing.
(*iii*) General Wing.
(*iv*) Regulations Wing.
(*v*) Establishment Wing.
(*vi*) O. & M. Wing.

O and M Unit

O & M Branch of Services and General Administration Department is concerned with the following activities :—

(*i*) Vigilance Operations.

(*ii*) Expert Committee on Forms and Procedures.

(*iii*) Periodic review of the organizations, staff, functions and procedures of the departments, attached departments and subordinate offices and suggestions for improvement thereof.

(*iv*) Improvement of general efficiency and economic execution of government business.

(*v*) Advice regarding proper utilisation of stationery and printing resources of Government.

(*vi*) In-service and pre-service training of the Secretariat staff.

(*vii*) Training in O and M.

(*viii*) Pension Cases Disposal Committee.

(*ix*) Standing (Idea Award) Committee.

(*x*) Delayed bills of firms and contractors pending with the offices of Government of West Pakistan.

The set up of the Organization is as shown below :

(*a*) Central O and M Unit headed by Joint Secretary (post temporarily downgraded to Deputy Secretary), 8 Section Officers with complementary staff.

(*b*) O and M Cells each headed by a Section Officer or Officer of an equivalent rank with complementary staff in the following departments :—

(*a*) Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Communications and Works Department.

(*c*) Irrigation and Power Department.

(*d*) High Court of West Pakistan.

(*e*) Railway Board.

(*f*) WAPDA.

(*g*) Road Transport Corporation.

(*h*) Agricultural Development Corporation.

(*i*) Board of Revenue.

The principal activities of O and M Unit during 1968-69 are detailed below :—

Vigilance Officers' Scheme

The two monthly progress reports are received from the Vigilance Officers appointed by various Secretariat Departments, Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners etc. The reports are consolidated and sent to the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Pakistan quarterly. So far, five quarterly progress reports have been sent to the Central Government. The last quarterly report was sent to the Government of Pakistan on 12-5-69.

The defects and irregularities pointed out in the reports are duly brought to the notice of the higher officers and departments concerned so that necessary remedial measures are taken as soon as possible.

The scrutiny of the progress reports revealed that certain Vigilance Officers had taken personal interest and faithfully enforced the instructions contained in the Vigilance Officers' Scheme. Letters of commendation were therefore issued to the Vigilance Officers concerned.

Simplification of Forms and Procedures

Keeping in view the difficulties and problems faced by the general public due to the complicated forms and procedures in Government Offices, the West Pakistan Expert Committee on simplification of Forms and Procedures continued its efforts during the year 1968-69. A large number of forms of the Food Department were simplified and

it was also decided that such forms should be translated into Urdu for the benefit of the general masses. It is also proposed to take up the simplification of certain procedures of the Food Department.

As a part of the programme to undertake a review of the working of the public dealing offices and modernization of administration in agencies, an O and M study of the various offices at Parachinar in the Kurrum Agency was conducted. A detailed report was drawn up which is receiving attention.

Renewal of Repetitive Licences

A study for the renewal of certain repetitive licences such as (*i*) Arms/Driving Licences and (ii) Payment of Motor Vehicle Tax through Post Offices was taken up by O and M Unit, Services and General Administration Department. As a result of this study O and M Unit worked out a detailed scheme, which has been approved by the both Provincial and Central Governments. The scheme is operative with effect from 1-8-69.

Briefly the scheme eliminates unnecessary administrative steps such as submission of application for renewal of repetitive licences payment of fee etc. through Treasury or Bank. Under the new scheme, licence/owner of the motor vehicle will have to pay the fees at the Post Office of his choice and get his licence or motor tax renewed/paid without submitting formal application to the Licence Issuing Authority.

The scheme is being worked on an experimental basis for the present but it is proposed to be extended to cover other licences and payments, also in due course. So far the reaction of the general public and the press has been very encouraging.

In-service and Pre-service Training

Training is an important and useful measure to secure improved employee performance and to get the best out of the available personnel resources. The need for training has been fully recognised by Government and progressive arrangements are being made for the training of officers and staff at various levels. In West Pakistan, while serving officers at the higher and intermediate levels participate in training/refresher courses in public administration at the Administrative Staff College, the National Institute of Public Administration and other institutions, no arrangements exist for pre-entry or in-service training of employees of the Provincial Government and the Local Bodies in the clerical grades.

To start with, Training Wing of O & M Unit undertook a programme of in-service training of Stenographers, Clerks and Typists of the Civil Secretariat. The scope of the training programme was subsequently enlarged to impart training in-service as well as pre-service to the ministerial staff in the Secretariat Department as well as the directly recruited Section Officers.

So far the following training courses have been conducted ;—

	Name of Course	No. of Courses	No. of trainees
1.	Three weeks in-service training courses for Stenographers working in Secretariat.	12	145
2.	Ten days in-service training of Clerks	12	156
3.	4-months in-service training of Secretariat Clerks in typewriting.	4	66
4.	3-days re-orientation course for technical Section Officers.	1	51
5.	Pre-service Training of newly recruited Section Officer (Probationer).	3	33
6.	2 weeks in-service training of Superintendents and Assistants dealing with pension cases.	4	60
7.	In-service training of Secretariat Assistants in Record Management.	5	65
8.	3 weeks in-service training of Senior Superintendents of Commissioner's Office.	1	12
9.	4 weeks in-service training of directly recruited Assistants.	1	16

Training courses for the Section Officers (Probationers) and Superintendents of Commissioner's Offices were conducted on full time basis while the remaining courses were conducted on part-time basis. All the courses included instructions by lecture methods, discussions, and practical exercises.

The O & M Unit always tries to obtain the services of such persons from different Organizations/Departments as are experienced and well-versed in the topics entrusted to them. Where necessary, honorarium is also granted to the lecturers. During the year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 1,500.00 was paid by way of honoraria to guest lecturers/class IV establishment.

The Section Officers are imparted instructions in the following subjects :—

1. Structure and functions of Government.
2. Secretariat procedures and practice including Rules of Business, Finance and Civil Services Rules, Delegation of Powers Rules etc.

3. Scientific management and O & M.
4. Ethical values of Islam particularly those relating to the conduc of public servants.

Trainees were also taken on short visits to Packages Ltd., Raneo Ltd Historical Records, Secretariat Library and the Bureau of Statistics.

As regards the in-service training of Clerks, they are instructed i Secretariat workings, Rules of Business and other allied business Similarly the directly recruited Assistants are imparted training in CSR Financial Rules, Rules of Business, West Pakistan Government Service Conduct Rules, West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency an Discipline) Rules, Secretariat Instructions, Noting and Drafting, the se up of the Secretariat and duties of Assistants etc.

At the Regional/Divisional/District level, however, the training o staff has to be wholly departmental. The clerical grade has innumerabl departmental variants depending on the nature of duties and functions i different establishments and as in-service training is linked with recruit ment, allocation, probation, transfer and promotion in individua departments/offices, it will vary in scope and content from departmen to department and from office to office.

In the circumstances, broad outlines of the training programme fo the following categories of Government servants were issued to enabl the departments to frame scheme for meeting their own specifi requirements :—

1. Guide-lines for the training of clerical staff.
2. Guide-lines for the training of Private Secretaries, Persona Assistants and stenographers.
3. Guide-lines for the training of Class IV staff (daftries an peons).

Guide-lines for the training of Class IV staff (Daftries and Peons were issued in 1967-68. Urdu version of this Guide-lines has also bee printed and distributed for the facility of the Class IV staff who canno read English.

The proposal to set up a Central Training Institute at Lahore has onc again been shelved by the Finance Department.

O & M Publications

O & M Unit is also planning to bring out the following publications :—

1. Revised Manual of Secretariat Instructions.
2. Manual containing typical letters and forms.
3. District Office Manual.

O & M Training

Another important function of O & M Unit is to arrange for O & M Training abroad as well as in Pakistan. One Section Officer was selected for O & M Training in U.K. under Colombo Plan and 9 Officers from various offices of Government of West Pakistan were deputed for O & M Training Course arranged by the Central Government at NIPA Karachi.

Pension Cases Disposal Committee

The Pension Cases Disposal Committee continued to do its best for the expeditious disposal of pension and G.P. Fund cases of retired and retiring government servants. Approximately 48 meetings of the Pension Cases Disposal Committee were held from 1-1-69 to 31-3-69 at various places in West Pakistan viz., Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi, D.I. Khan, Quetta, Hyderabad, Bahawalpur, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Khairpur and Mastung.

Lectures to the pension dealing staff

In order to train the staff dealing with pension and G.P. Fund cases, lectures were delivered by the Secretary, Pension Cases Disposal Committee on the conclusion of each meeting. It was followed by a lecture from the Audit representative.

Special Audit Team

The Special Audit Team which is functioning in the premises of Secretariat with effect from 1-5-68 has rendered useful assistance to the pension sanctioning authorities as well as to the Pension Cases Disposal Committee. The Administrative Departments were asked to fully utilise the services of the Team in the preparation of pension cases/removal of audit objections.

Re-delegation of powers and clarification of issue raised in the meetings

The following issues which were raised and discussed in the meetings of the Pension Cases Disposal Committee at the various divisional headquarters, were pursued with the Finance Department and the Regulations Wing of Services and General Administration Department :—

1. Re-delegation of powers of condonation of interruptions in service to the appointing authorities
2. A new sentence to be added to the application form (Pen-3) on undertaking from the retired government servants in the normal course
3. Nomination of persons to be made by the retired government servants that in case of his death within 5 years of his retirement the family pension should be issued to the person nominated by the government servants
4. Regarding pensionary benefits to the former government servants of Lasbella State
5. Pensionary benefits to the retired government servants of the former Kalat State

6. How the pension cases of those retired government servants should be finalised in whose cases the service books had been misplaced or lost and the same could not be reconstructed.

Suggestion scheme

O & M Unit continued to administer the suggestion scheme, the purpose of which is to make full use of government servants experience and resourcefulness.

The suggestions found suitable are placed before the Standing (Idea Award) Committee which gives cash rewards or commendation certificates for accepted suggestions. The Committee also issue suitable instructions for their implementation. Members of the public can also send their suggestions. So far 16 government servants making suitable suggestions have received cash rewards and 66 have been awarded commendation certificates.

During the period under review, 35 suggestions were received in O & M Unit. Out of these 8 were not found suitable and filed. The remaining suggestions are being processed.

Special Assignments

Preparation of booklet containing information for the guidance of retiring and retired provincial government servants.

The required material has been collected and a detailed pamphlet on the subject will be issued as early as possible. The publication of this pamphlet will go a long way to remove problems faced by the retired or retiring government servants.

Delegation of powers

A committee was appointed by Government of West Pakistan for examining the question of further delegation of powers to officers at divisional and district levels

The Committee has since finalised its recommendations and submitted its report. The report is under consideration.

Constitution of Study Groups

The following Study Groups were constituted by the Government of West Pakistan with which O & M Unit was actively associated :—

1. Working of the Food Department
2. Working of the Anti-Corruption Establishment
3. Fixation of time limits for the disposal of cases and streamlining procedures, and
4. Toning up of the Provincial Administration.

The Reports by the above Study Groups have since been submitted to Government.

Other studies

118 assignments embracing varied and wide fields of Management and Organization of government departments as well as of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies were handled during the period under report. A number of such cases required detailed examination and on-the-spot study for the formulation of recommendations aiming at both economy and efficiency.

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West Pakistan Public Service Commission

The main function of the Public Service Commission is to select the best available talent for the Government Department at certain levels both by initial recruitment and by promotion. This work has been specifically entrusted to a constitutional body like the Commission to ensure that selections are made strictly on merit and in accordance with the service rules and principles of justice. The Commission have been made custodian of the rights of the civil servants in order to ensure that the matters of service conditions, promotion and disciplinary action against government servants are examined by a body which can approach these questions with an open mind.

It is a well known fact that the concept of law and order administration has gradually given way to the concept of development administration. This has brought about a tremendous expansion in the machinery of administration and consequently, a relative increase in the work load of the Commission. The work load of the Commission had multiplied manifold not only in quantity but also in variety. The Commission are required to handle the recruitment, promotion and other service matters of a number of departments dealing with diverse activities of the Government.

In a developing country like Pakistan, the entire responsibility for development devolves on Government and consequently it is of paramount importance that the best available persons are selected for various posts in the public organizations. The Commission have done their best to select the best available persons for various posts and have also tried to ensure, that the Government servants are given a just and fair deal to avoid any frustration amongst them. A sense of insecurity and frustration in the minds of Government servants can have extremely adverse effect on the efficiency of the administration and the Commission have done their best to keep the Government servants contented and satisfied. The factors arising out of integration in 1955 have complicated the service structure and this has made the work of the West Pakistan Public Service Commission particularly arduous.

The main work assigned to the Commission (i) in terms of Article 180 of the revived Constitution (of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan) subject to the West Pakistan Public Service Commission (Limitation

of Functions) Regulations, 1957 and (ii) orders issued by the Governor of West Pakistan under Article 186 of the revived Constitution, is :—

(1) to tender advice on Service/Recruitment Rules ;

(2) to hold competitive examinations for recruitment to civil services/posts;

(3) to hold departmental examinations for certain services pertaining to the former Sind area ;

(4) to hold viva voce (interviews) of candidates for appointment to various services/posts ;

(5) to tender advice in disciplinary matters (including proposals for reduction in ordinary pensions and withholding of additional pensions);

(6) to determine suitability of officers for promotion or transfer from one service/post to another service/post etc.;

(7) to tender advice on any other cases affecting conditions of services of government servants which may be specifically referred ; and

(8) to tender advice on proposals for the retirement of all gazetted civil servants, under Article 178 (4) of the Constitution.

In 1968, the East Pakistan Government in consultation with the West Pakistan Government, amended their Departmental Examination Rules entrusting the work regarding the conduct of the Departmental Examination of CSP Officers of East Pakistan domicile serving in West Pakistan under the supervision of the West Pakistan Public Service Commission. The first such examination was held in November, 1968. This year one CSP officer of East Pakistan domicile was put to examination in May and November, 1969.

In order to relieve the Commission of some of their ever-increasing load of work, an amendment was made to the Limitation of Functions Regulations during 1967, excluding gazetted posts which are below Class-II or of equivalent pay scales from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

In 1966 the Government had laid down a specific procedure for making adhoc appointments with a view to curtailing such appointments which were being unnecessarily made and prolonged by administrative departments. The position was revised by Government in 1969 as the administrative departments had been pressing for restoration of powers of making adhoc appointments. It was urged that powers of making appointments on an emergency basis, would give greater operational

freedom to executing agencies and would speed up the implementation of projects and programmes. The grant of these powers to the administrative departments will ensure that responsibility for failure to fulfil the prescribed targets rests squarely on the administrative department. In view of the considerations mentioned above, it was decided to restore the powers of making adhoc appointments to the administrative departments and other authorities. The Adhoc Appointments Committee was, therefore, abolished with effect from 1-10-69.

Instruction No. 4.4

Instruction No. 4.4 of the "Procedure to be observed by administrative departments and attached departments of the Government of West Pakistan in their dealings with the West Pakistan Public Service Commission" has been substituted to read as under :—

> "4.4 When recruitment to a temporary post or a temporary post likely to become permanent is made through the Public Service Commission, the post need not be re-advertised when it is subsequently made permanent provided that the minimum qualifications for the temporary and permanent posts were identical at the time the temporary appointment was made. The persons selected for the temporary post may be confirmed against the permanent post on the strength of his record."

The effect of this amendment is that a person who had been selected by the Commission for a temporary or temporary likely to become permanent post would not have to compete again with other candidates when the post is subsequently made permanent. The person selected could be confirmed in his appointment on the strength of his record. This amendment is expected to give a sense of security to the persons concerned and provide an incentive for good work to become eligible for permanent appointment.

In order to provide protection to the backward areas, the Governor has decided that the 20% merit quota as prescribed for initial recruitment to all Class I, Class II and corresponding posts be abolished. A draft amendment to the various service rules in this respect has since been issued.

Service and Recruitment Rules

The Commission have been constantly and actively engaged, for many years, in drafting and framing the service rules in order to ensure a just deal to the government servants and protect their legitimate rights. The Commission are gratified to note that several hundred sets of service rules have been notified, thereby laying down the fundamentals to be followed for recruitment, promotions etc, in respect of those services posts. This

would go a long way in facilitating the work connected with service conditions of government servants.

Competitive Examination

The Commission have been holding competitive examinations for various services where such examinations are prescribed in service rules and also in a few other cases in order to draw best available talent for public services and these examinations have been on the increase due to their enlarged territorial jurisdiction and increase in literacy. The number of candidates competing in such examinations has multiplied.

Recruitment through Selections

The Commission are continuously holding interviews for recruitment to various posts advertised by them and interviewed about 5,920 (considered on paper qualifications) candidates in the year 1969. The full Commission sit for interviews for recruitment to Class I and corresponding posts and in order to accelerate the work, they sit in panels for recruitment to Class II and corresponding posts. The Commission continue to hold interviews at various centres in West Pakistan in order to avoid inconvenience to the candidates from far-flung areas. Thus they have been holding interviews apart from Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi, Abbottabad, and Hyderabad.

Disciplinary Cases

The Commission were consulted by Government in as many as 48 disciplinary cases including stoppage of increments, reduction in ordinary pension or withholding of special additional pensions of the government servants in the year 1969. These cases absorb considerable time of the Commission because the Commission have to go through the record of the cases very minutely, examine both the facts and legal issues involved in the cases and advise the Government whether the conclusions drawn by the Enquiry Officers are justified and the punishment proposed by the department is commensurate with the nature and extent to the alleged offence.

Cases of Promotion/ Transfers

The Commission considered 846 officers under this head during the year 1969. The Commission have to check these cases with reference to the integrated seniority lists, date of occurrence of vacancies, etc.

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Finance

The development programme for 1968-69 was Rs. 238.57 crore (gross) and Rs. 212.57 crore (net). The revised estimate for 1968-69 is anticipated at Rs. 185.92 crore.

The gross provision for the development programme for 1969-70 is of the order of Rs. 196.00 crore. The net development programme after taking into account the anticipated shortfall is estimated at Rs. 190.00 crore. The programme is to be financed as under :—

(Figures in crore of rupees)

Provincial contribution	30.39
Central assistance	1,17.61
Foreign assistance	42.00
Total :—	1,90.00

The table below indicates the sectoral allocations that constitute the annual development programme for 1969-70 :—

(Figures in lacs of rupees)

Water and Power	70,93.83
Agriculture	27,39.64
Physical Planning and Housing	10,11.55
Industries, Fuel and Minerals	12,45.80
Education and Training	13,82.25
Health	10,41.70
Transport and Communications (including Railways)	41,79.55
Social Welfare and Manpower	1,61.31
Frontier Regions	1,84.37
Rural Works Programme	5,00.00
Block Provision for Quetta & Kalat Divisions	60.00
Gross total :	1,96,00.00
Less shortfall (—)	6,00.00
Net total :—	1,90,00.00

Rural Works Programme

Rural Works Programme was introduced in West Pakistan in 1966 with the aim of narrowing economic gap between the urban and rural areas of the country by providing intensive schemes in rural areas.

In order to give maximum benefit to the rural population of the province, an amount of Rs. 500 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1969-70.

Taxation

Finances for meeting the heavy commitments of the Provincial Government in the field of development are raised from a variety of sources. These include loans (both in rupees and foreign exchange), receipts against the provision of services and recoveries of returns on government investment. This department gets a share from the taxes levied and collected by the Central Government. Provincial taxes also contribute a substantial share towards provincial finances.

Foreign Assistance

A part of the financing of the development projects comes from foreign sources in the form of loans and grants. The following table shows the size of the annual development programme and the foreign assistance for the years 1964 to 1970 :—

Year	ADP size	Foreign Project Assistance	Percentage
1964-65	180.45	47.09	26
1965-66	181.05	49.65	27
1966-67	180.37	55.13	31
1967-68	177.59	41.83	24
1968-69	185.92	40.33	22
1969-70	190.00	42.00	22

The largest consumers of foreign economic assistance are the Railways and the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA).

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Planning and Development

The Planning and Development Department is responsible for co-ordinating the provincial plans and ensuring their proper implementation. To this end, the nation-building departments submit their schemes to the Planning and Development Board where they are examined, processed and approved in the light of policies and priorities laid down by the Five Year Plans. The Board acts as a liaison agency between the Provincial Departments and Central Ministries/Agencies on issues concerning development. Further it provides statistics to the Provincial administrative departments for their guidance in policy-making.

The Board/Department consists of the Planning and Economic Wing, Development Wing, Transport Cell and Bureau of Statistics.

Annual Development Programme

The Annual Development Programme is the most important instrument of implementing the Five Year Plan in the public sector. However, inter-sectoral priorities can be revised in the larger interest of achieving major Five Years Plan targets. Thus, the inter-sectoral priorities laid down by the Third Five Year Plan could not be followed strictly, in view of the Food Self-sufficiency Programme which has necessitated the divergence of large funds to agriculture and water and power sectors.

The net size of West Pakistan Government's development programme for 1969-70 has been fixed at Rs. 190 crores. However, an additional amount would be available to West Pakistan from the block allocation for the social sectors for augmenting facilities in education and health and for urban development. The allocation for these sectors both developmental and non-developmental would show a major increase next year. These programmes would particularly help the less developed areas of the province, because the equalization of health and education facilities all over the province is a major objective of government policy in the social field.

It may also be emphasized that in formulating the development programme for 1969-70, an attempt has been made to assess the availability of financial resources more realistically so that persistent shortfalls experienced during the last four years are not repeated. For instance, the net size of 1968-69 development plans in West Pakistan was

Rs. 212 crores but only Rs. 183 crore are expected to be spent. Furthermore, the gross allocation for 1969-70 provides for only a small operational shortfall of 3 per cent as against an operational shortfall of over 10 per cent in the past few years which accentuated the difficulties of balancing gross allocation with the non-availability of resources. The shortfall during 1969-70 would be expected to result from unforeseen and unavoidable factors affecting expenditure. An attempt is also being made this year to streamline the procedure of administrative approval and financial release so that the departments and agencies are not faced with procedural bottlenecks.

In general, an effort has been made to consolidate the development programme by limiting new commitments except in the social sectors and sharply curtailing schemes of low priority. Non-essential schemes have been eliminated. The new programme would constitute only 5 per cent of the total ADP and of this more than half relates to foodgrain storage and Lahore-Sheikhupura-Lyallpur highways for which a loan agreement with the World Bank was signed last year.

The summary of the funds allocated in the ADP 1969-70 is given below :

Sector	Allocation (in crore)
Agriculture	27.40
Water	31.24
Power	39.69
Physical Planning & Housing	10.12
Industries	12.46
Education & Training	13.82
Health	10.42
Transport & Communications	41.80
Social Welfare & Manpower	1.61
Frontier Regions	1.84
Rural Works Programme	5.00
Block Provision (Quetta and Kalat Division)	0.60
Gross Total	196.00
Less Shortfall(—)	6.00
Net Total	190.00

Some of the highlights of the 1969-70 programme are as under :—

1. The allocation for power has been increased very substantially to about Rs. 40 crores from the estimated expenditure of Rs. 28 crores during the year 1968-69. The major increase is due to the large expenditure on Guddu Power Station in the South which is being financed by Czechoslovakia. Allocations for power distribution have also been raised.

2. The on-going SCARP programmes have been fully protected for which an allocation of Rs. 15.5 crores has been made. Work on SCARP Rohri North is also expected to start during 1969-70. An effort has been made to provide sufficient funds for improvement and operation of open canals.

3. Larger allocations have been made for roads. It will be about 42 per cent of the total allocation for Transport and Communication sectors as against 30 per cent provided in the Third Plan. An allocation of Rs. 7.35 crore has been made for on-going and new schemes like Karachi-Hyderabad-Lahore-Lyallpur-Sheikhupura-Sargodha highway. An allocation of Rs. 4.3 crores has been made for improvement, reconditioning and widening of roads. A sum of Rs. 24.5 crores has been earmarked for Railways which will result in achieving about 89 per cent of the financial targets of the Plan.

4. Urban water supply schemes have been given priority and larger allocations have been made for Lahore, Karachi and other urban centres.

5. Adequate allocations have been made for major projects of WPIDC such as Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila, West Pakistan Machinery Tool Factory, Karachi, and Karachi Shipyard Engineering Works. A sum of Rs. 7.5 crores has been allocated for Cement Industry for the expansion and modernization of Rohri and Wah Cement Plants.

6. The allocation made for the Education Sector is Rs. 14 crores as against Rs. 11 crores during 1968-69. This will be supplemented by allocations from the block provision of Rs. 40 crores in the Central Budget. It is, therefore, expected that adequate finances will be available for all major programmes of the Education Sector.

7. The allocation to the Health Sector has also been raised from Rs. 8.0 crores during 1968-69 to Rs. 10.5 crores in 1969-70. A sum of Rs. 0.75 crores has been provided for the Rural Health Centres programme which will be taken up in accordance with the revised plan.

Less Developed Areas

Arrangements made for de-centralization of sanctioning procedures for development schemes in Quetta and Kalat Divisions and Frontier Regions of Peshawar and D. I. Khan Divisions during 1968-69, have proved useful

and would continue. The Commissioners of the four divisions, mentioned above, head the Development Committees which can sanction schemes costing up to Rs. 10 lakhs. These committees have representatives of the Finance and Planning and Development Departments as members.

A block provision has been given for the local schemes or urgent nature in Quetta and Kalat Divisions for the last two years. This provision for the year 1969-70 has been increased to Rs. 0.60 crores as compared to Rs. 0.50 crores during 1968-69.

The allocation for development schemes for the current year in Frontier Regions has also been raised from a utilization level of Rs. 1.6 crores to Rs. 1.8 crores for 1968-69.

The major emphasis this year, as in the last, has been on projects contributing directly or indirectly to the attainment of food self-sufficiency. The major targets for the year 1968-69 in this regard are as follows :—

Wheat production	63 lakh tons.
Rice production	21 lakh tons.
Maize production	8.5 lakh tons.
Cotton production	31 lakh bales.

The strategy for the SCARPs is, however, being reviewed in view of the good response from the private sector for sinking tubewells, and in view of the paucity of resources. No new SCARP is being considered. The scope of SCARP IV has also been reduced by excluding the Upper Chenab Unit.

A committee was constituted by the Governor of West Pakistan known as "Water Rates and Allocation Committee of West Pakistan", in the Planning and Development Department. The terms and references of the Committee are as follows :—

i) to review and recommend barrage allocations, reservoir release pattern and draw down levels and examine other major issues of water policy, such as the use of ground water in relation to surface water deliveries.

ii) to estimate the costs (capital and maintenance) of the over-all water developments in West Pakistan from 1960-1975 (including storage, flow and ground water).

iii) to estimate cost of supplying water to each system.

iv) to determine the rate of water recovery specifying as to how best to recover the cost and to suggest a desirable rate of return.

Generally, the imbalance between generation, transmission and distribution continued. New power connections were restricted due to low grid station capacities and delay in completion of Mangla-Lahore 220 kV transmission line.

The major part of the allocation under the industries in the public sector is earmarked for the heavy and medium industries, namely Heavy Mechanical Complex, Pakistan Machine Tool Factory and Karachi Shipyard. These units are expected to go into optimum production during 1969-70.

Projects Wing

The evaluation of projects under execution is not done entirely on the basis of the Quarterly Progress Reports. The Officers of the Projects Wing conduct on-the-spot inspection of on-going schemes and examine their physical and financial progress. They determine whether the quality of work done is satisfactory and that funds are being properly utilized. This also ensures that the Quarterly Progress Reports sent by the departments are factually accurate.

The Foreign Aid Section in the Planning and Development Department deals with negotiations, implementation and evaluation of foreign economic assistance for the public sector received both from Consortium and non-Consortium sources. This section also acts as a co-ordinating agency between the Central Government and the Departments/Agencies of the Provincial Government utilising foreign aid.

During the year ending 30th June, 1969 the Foreign Aid Section dealt with the following important cases (both Project and Commodity) :

1. Finalization of IBRD loan for Tarbela Project.
2. Finalization of U.S. Aid Assistance for Indus Basin Project.
3. Finalization of West Germany Assistance for Karachi Shipyard.
4. Finalization of West Germany Assistance for Karachi Water Supply
5. Finalization of U.K. Assistance for the following :—
   a) Spares for each moving machinery for WAPDA.
   b) Spares for dragline, tractors and generators for WAPDA.
   c) Quarry equipment and spare parts for WPIDC.
   d) Fertilizers.
6. Japanese Assistance for Wah and Rohri Cement factories.
7. Finalization of IBRD Loan for P.W.R. for the rehabilitation improvement and expansion of railway facilities in West Pakistan.

8. Finalization of US AID Assistance for the import of fertilizers and pesticides by WPIDC and Agriculture Department..

9. Finalization of Master Plan for Karachi Metropolitan Region, under United Nations Special Fund (Pak—40).

10. Finalization of assistance from Czecoslovakia for Guddu Thermal Power Station.

11. Assistance from Poland for the Dir Forest Industries Complex (this project has been deferred for some time).

12. Assistance for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment under the 4th Russian Credit.

13. Assistance for Mechanical Equipment for Small Dams from USSR.

14. Assistance from USSR for the Karachi Shipyard.

Moreover, under the World Food Programme some schemes have been prepared and sent to the Central Government for inclusion in the World Food Programme and some others are as under preparation :

1. Procurement of food for indoor patients in the PWR hospitals (sent to Central Government).

2. Procurement of food for the school-going children of PWR workers (sent to Central Government).

3. Feeding in hospital/health institutions (under progress).

4. Provisions of food for orphanages/widow and school going boys (Anjuman-e-Himayat-i-Islam) (sent to Central Government).

5. Food assistance to Social Welfare Department in West Pakistan (under progress).

6. Food assistance for institutions run by West Pakistan Children/Aid Society (under progress).

7. Food assistance for institution run by APWA (under progress).

8. Crash progress for Primary and High School in West Pakistan (under progress).

The Foreign Aid Section also deals with all Technical Assistance Programmes under which expert services and training facilities abroad are offered by various countries/foreign agencies. The request for Pakistani Expert Services are also processed in this Section.

During the period June, 1968 to June, 1969 the Planning and Development Department assisted in the selection of 477 facilities for training abroad.

Name of Programme	Number of Selectees	
	Public Sector	Private Sector
1. U.S. Aid/AUB.	108	9
2. Colombo Plan/Cento.	151	1
3. SEATO	...	...
4. UNDP	31	...
5. RCD	18	1
6. Ford Foundation	12	...
7. Adhoc offers	120	26
	440	37

A very important function of the Foreign Aid Section is to keep a watch on the implementation of foreign economic assistance. Bottlenecks hindering the implementation of foreign assistance are isolated and corrective action is taken. Foreign aided projects are also reviewed periodically.

Foreign Aid Section also deals with all research topics/exercises pertaining to foreign assistance.

Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau's activities during the year 1968-69 are summarised below :—

I. Publications :

1) Bureau of Statistics issued the following publications and released :

i) Statistical Hand Book of Pakistan, 1968.

ii) Quarterly Bulletins.

iii) Performance Statistics of West Pakistan, April 1969 and June 1969 issues.

iv) Preliminary Release on Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1966-67.

v) Crop acreage of West Pakistan for Kharif, 1968 and Rabi 1968-69.

2) Publications under preparation :

i) Statistical Hand Book of West Pakistan, 1969.

ii) Report on Fertilizer and Improved Seeds Sample Survey in Sahiwal District.

II. Statistical Developments :

1) Agricultural Statistical (Crop Statistics):

Bureau conducted Crop Acreage Censuses of Kharif 1969 and Rabi 1968-69. The reports of these Censuses were issued during the period under report.

2) Agricultural Sample Surveys :

i) Fertilizers and Improved Seeds Sample Survey in Sahiwal District.

The Bureau of Statistics conducted a Sample Survey on the use of Chemical Fertilizers and Improved Seeds in Sahiwal District with the following objectives :—

a) To collect information on the use of chemical fertilizer including data on the extent of its use by tenure and by size of the holdings and by crops, reasons for the restricted use of fertilizers and reasons are not using fertilizers at all.

b) Similar information regarding sowing of Mexican Wheat and Irri-Pak rice.

A report of survey has been issued in August, 1969.

ii) Post-Enumeration Sample Survey for Crop Season Rabi 1968-69.

During Rabi 1968-69 the Bureau of Statistics participated in the post enumeration sample survey (P.E.S.S.) work which was jointly undertaken by the Bureau of Statistics, the Provincial Agriculture Department and the Central Statistical Office to check the quality of the variety-wise wheat data reported by the Field Assistants of the Agriculture Department.

III. **Industrial Statistics** :

i) Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI 1964-65).

The work on the mechanical tabulation of the reports of CMI 1964-65 was finalized. The tabulation was completed and one set of tabulation was supplied each to the Central Statistical Office and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce, West Pakistan, Lahore.

ii) Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI 1966-67).

a) Bureau undertook the processing of data of CMI 1966-67 and issued a Preliminary Release of this Census. This release contained summary/totals of important statistics on the manufacturing activities of 3375 responding factories after manually editing the reporting data. These (Provisional) statistics are subject to revision. based on further mechanical editing of primary data, and non-response survey.

b) Non-response survey for CMI 1966-67 was conducted in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi during the year under report. In all 315 factories were surveyed in these districts.

IV. Manpower Statistics :

A report on Manpower Statistics was prepared. This report contained 54 tables having available information about the West Pakistan Manpower Statistics, with a few critical comments.

V. Data Processing Developments :

The Mechanical Tabulation Unit undertook the following projects for mechanical processing :—

1. Crop Acreage Statistics for Rabi, 1968-69—Bureau of Statistics.
2. Crop Acreage Statistics for Kharif, 1968—Bureau of Statistics
3. Census of Manufacturing Industries—Bureau of Statistics 1964-65 and 1965-66 (Summary).
4. Rural Works Programme :—
   i) Quarterly for 1967-68 and 1968-69.
   ii) Year for 1966-67 and 1967-68.
5. Share for the year 1968-69 of the Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Ltd.
6. Establishment Enquiry, 1967—Directorate of Labour Welfare.
7. Traffic Census, 1968—Highways Department.
8. Administrative Staff College Old Boys Study—NIPA Lahore.
9. Punching and Verification of Farm Mechanisation Survey, Farm Mechanisation Committee, Ministry of Agriculture. Government of Pakistan.

Transport Planning Cell

The Transport Planning Cell was established in July, 1967 with the major purpose of preparing a long range Transport Development Plan for West Pakistan. During 1968-69 the following studies were completed by the Cell :—

1. The Transport Planning efforts in West Pakistan.
2. Basic studies for the preparation of Railway Fourth Five Year Plan.
3. Synopsis for guidelines for Fourth Five Year Plan—Railway.
4. Guidelines for the Fourth Plan.
5. Draft Outlines for the Fourth Five Year Plan for the transport sector for West Pakistan.
6. Comparison of Short-haul passenger Operations Rail and Highway.
7. Impact of Improved Air and Road Transport Services on PWR.

8. Freight pricing characteristics of Rail & Highways.
9. Karachi Port and the Transport Sector.
10. Comparative advantage of PWR for passenger and freight, Freight Traffic (Fourth Plan Study).
11. Effect of Government policies on P.W.R.
12. Elimination of PWR Rolling stock requirements, priority of investments for the Fourth Five Year Plan.
13. Rolling-Stock utilization by PWR. A review of Wagon utilization.
14. P.W.R's passenger class structure and coach utilization.
15. Rolling-Stock utilization by PWR. A review of locomotive.
16. A comparison of PWR with some selected countries.
17. Regulation of Road Passenger Transport System in West Pakistan.
18. Bus and Truck Survey.
19. Origin and Destination Survey of Highway Traffic.
20. Vehicles 'On Road' in West Pakistan June 1961 to June 1966.
21. Vehicles 'On Road' in West Pakistan Annual Supplement June 1967.
22. Vehicles 'On Road' in West Pakistan Annual Supplement June 1968.
23. Basic Studies for the preparation of the Highway Fourth Five Year Plan.
24. Synopsis for Guide Lines for Fourth Plan Road and Bridges.
25. The Lahore-Rawalpindi-Peshawar Road Corridor (A Pre-feasibility Survey).
26. The economics of widening existing paved roads in West Pakistan.
27. A feasible Ten-Year Highway Investment Programme for West Pakistan, priorities and timings.
28. Spatial Distribution of Fertilizer, Demand and Supply during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

29. Spatial Distribution of Cotton Production, Consumption and exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
30. Spatial Distribution of Rice Production, Consumption and exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
31. Spatial Distribution of Wheat Production, Consumption and exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
32. Spatial Distribution of Cod. Fertilizer and POL Products in West Pakistan.
33. Spatial Distribution of Cement Production, Consumption and exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
34. Spatial Distribution of Coal and Coke Production Consumption and Imports during the Fourth Five Year Plan.
35. Spatial Distribution of Iron and Steel Production Consumption and Imports during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

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Irrigation

Introduction

The economy of West Pakistan is basically dependent on agriculture, which by and large depends on proper development, distribution and utilization of available water resources.

West Pakistan covers an area of about 200 million acres, most of which lies in arid and semi-arid zones. Sixty per cent of the entire area receives less than 10 inches of annual rainfall. In order to develop and extend agriculture in the region, all possible surface and ground water resources have to be tapped by construction of a network of canals, barrages and drains and sinking of tubewells, etc.

For over a century now, the Irrigation Department has been engaged in the development of water resources by planning, construction and maintenance of irrigation projects. Side by side, the Department has made considerable research into the allied fields of hydraulic engineering, land reclamation, cropping patterns and scientific application of irrigation water.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Irrigation Department's Programme for the financial year 1969-70 are as under:—

1. Development of additional water resources and improvement in the efficiency of the existing resources in order to meet the increasing demands of food and fibre for the nation.
2. Protection of irrigated areas against waterlogging and salinity by construction of surface drains for lowering water table and quick disposal of storm water.
3. Protection of irrigated areas and *abadies* from flooding by construction of bunds and river training works.
4. Hydrological investigations for assessment of surface flows in rivers for (i) regulating and distributing water among different canal systems according to their allocations and requirements, and (ii) determining feasibility and scope of new schemes.
5. Research work through statistical analysis, experiments and model studies into problems of hydraulics, hydraulic structures, soil mechanics, physics and ground water etc. for achievement of increased efficiency and economy in these fields.

6. Research work into problems of soil and water for reclamation of saline and alkaline lands and demonstration of the results thereof for the benefit of farmers.
7. Survey and investigation in less developed areas of West Pakistan such as Quetta - Kalat Region, for preparation of technically sound projects for extension of irrigation.

Additional Water Resources

A comprehensive programme for attainment of self-sufficiency in food by the close of Third Five Year Plan was drawn up. The Irrigation Department plans to contribute substantially towards attainment of this end by generating additional water by pumping from the ground water reservoir in the sweet water zones.

The Irrigation Department has installed a total of about 700 tubewells for small irrigation schemes spread all over West Pakistan upto the end of 1968 and about another 200 tubewells have been installed upto December, 1969. These tubewells schemes are mostly meant to provide reliable means of irrigation to hitherto undeveloped riverain areas and to supplement canal water in non-perennial channels. The efforts of the Irrigation Department, it is expected, shall substantially help in increasing the production of foodgrains for self-sufficiency in food.

In the salinity control and reclamation projects sponsored by the Government and semi-autonomous organizations, some 4500 tubewells are already in operation. This big effort was pioneered by the Irrigation Department by making a start with smaller reclamation projects and sinking 367 tubewells in the Central Tubewells Project in the year 1955-61.

Operational Activities

The total culturable area in the province is of the order of 76 million acres out of which about 33.5 million acres are covered by irrigation projects.

To serve an area of 33.5 million acres under the command of canal systems, some 16 major structures of barrages and weirs, 3 dams and about 38,000 miles of channels to provide irrigation are being operated by the Department. The aggregate carrying capacity of the irrigation channels at their off-takes is about 2,50,000 cft. per second. In addition, there are about 5,303 miles of drainage channels more and more of which are being added.

Extension of irrigation due to increased diversions of river waters into canals as well as construction of new channels has been phenomenal over the past few years. The area irrigated touched an all time high figure of 30.36 million acres in 1968-69 as compared to 29.70 million acres in 1967-68 and 19.4 million acres in 1947-48.

Irrigated areas covered by irrigation projects yielded a revenue of Rs. 13.63 crore in the year 1957-58. The estimated revenues rose to Rs. 38.06 crore in the year 1968-69, an increase of 179%. The estimated working expenses amounted to Rs. 15.21 crores and the net revenue was Rs. 22.85 crores.

Development Programme

In the year 1968-69, Rs. 1,020.26 lacs were allocated to this Department of which Rs. 587.02 lacs were meant for on-going schemes while Rs. 433.24 lacs for new schemes. The development budget for the year 1969-70 stands at Rs. 711.04 lacs. During this year Rs. 539.29 lacs shall be spent on on-going schemes and Rs. 171.75 lacs on new schemes.

Allocations to various sub-sectors are as indicated below :—

1. Multi-purpose Development.

Year	Allocations
	Rs.
1968-69	137.29 lacs
1969-70	99.35 lacs

Some of the more important projects included in the programme are given below. Funds allocated are indicated against each :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Warsak High Level Canal (Khyber Agency and Peshawar District). Work on the construction of irrigation channels and masonry work on them will be completed.	9.18 lacs.
(*ii*) Kurram Garhi Multi-purpose Scheme (Bannu) About 3 miles of Bannu Civil Canal will be remodelled and about 42 miles of new drains in the irrigated areas will be excavated which will help in reclaiming 21,595 acres.	20.05 lacs.
(*iii*) Thal Project (Mianwali) Work will continue on the excavation of new channels as well as extension of Bakht and Asif distributaries. A total of about 80 miles of irrigation channels will be excavated to provide irrigation to about 101,043 acres of new area.	27.42 lacs.
(*iv*) Taunsa Barrage Project (Muzaffargarh D.G. Khan). About 50 miles length of irrigation channels will be constructed and about 85,000 acres of new area brought under irrigation.	40.00 lacs.

	Rs.
(*v*) Increasing capacity of Thal Canal	2.2 lacs.

(*vi*) A sum of Rs. 15 lacs has been provided to meet part of the share of cost of raised Chashma Barrage being constructed as a part of the Indus Basin Replacement Works. Increased benefits of irrigation will accrue from tl e raised barrage.

The overall programme in this sub-sector envisages construction of 130 miles of irrigation channels and extention of irrigati‹ n facilities to 186,000 acres of new area. In addition 3 miles length of canal will be remodelled and 42 miles of new drains excavated to reclaim 21,595 acres of irrigated area.

2. Survey and Investigation

Year	Allocation
	Rs.
1968-69	36.02 lacs
1969-70	56.97 lacs

Some of the more important items included in the programme are listed below. Funds allocated are indicated against each :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Reorganization of Irrigation Research Institute, Lahore Phase II.	4.32 lacs.
(*ii*) Channel Regime Observation Programme	1.05 lacs.
(*iii*) Survey and Investigation in Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions.	2.00 lacs.
(*iv*) Survey and Investigation in Quetta-Kalat Region.	8.32 lacs.
(*v*) Feasibility study of dam on Dasht River (Mirani Dam).	4.00 lacs.
(*vi*) Full implementation and operation of hydrological survey in West Pakistan.	6.00 lacs.
(*vii*) River Survey and Discharge Observation Programme 1969-70.	13.00 lacs.

For reasons of its vastness and backwardness, Quetta-Kalat Region has received the largest allocation for survey and investigation. This will help in formulating irrigation scheme for this area. Feasibility studies of dam on Dasht River is another important investigation work in Kalat

Division. Under this scheme feasibility for the construction of a dam on Dasht River in order to store 0.24 MAF of flood waters of Dasht River which now run to waste and irrigation of about 47,000 acres of fertile area along its banks will be studied.

Collection of rainfall data and river gauge and discharge data of all the major rivers and important streams all over West Pakistan will be covered by the provision of Rs. 13 lacs for River Survey and Discharge Observation Programme. This is an essential annual activity which provides useful information and data for proper regulation and distribution of flow supplies into existing canals as well as formulation of new irrigation schemes.

3. Tubewell and Small Irrigation Schemes.

Year	Allocation
	Rs.
1968-69	266.46 lacs.
1969-70	110.04 lacs.

Some of the more important tubewell schemes included in the programme are given below. Funds allocated are indicated against each :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Providing 30 tubewells on left side of road from Hassanabdal to Haripur (Hazara District).	3.24 lacs.
(*ii*) Amruka Tubewell Scheme (Bahawalnagar)	2.00 lacs.
(*iii*) Islam-Qaim Tubewell Scheme Phase II (Bahawalpur)	2.78 lacs.
(*iv*) Mianwali Riverain Area Tubewell Scheme (Mianwali).	3.80 lacs.
(*v*) Lama Disty. Tubewell Scheme (Rahim Yar Khan).	3.00 lacs.
(*vi*) Allahabad and Matla Minor Tubewell Scheme (Rahim Yar Khan).	4.00 lacs.
(*vii*) Gugera Tubewell Project (Sahiwal)	5.46 lacs.
(*viii*) Installing Tubewells on Mattanwala Disty. & Tail Reach of Mehtab Garh Minor (Sahiwal).	4.50 lacs.

It is envisaged that a total of 151 tubewells will be installed during the year 1969-70 in all the above schemes which, when energised, will pro-

vide irrigation facilities to hitherto unirrigated areas and will also supplement supplies to irrigated areas particularly on non-perennial canals. Total area which will benefit from these tubewells will be 65,000 acres.

Work will also continue on the following small irrigation schemes :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Construction of Sarai Saleh Non-perennial Channel from Daur River (Hazara Distt.).	5.00 lacs.
(*ii*) Remodelling of Joe Sheikh Canal (Peshawar)	3.00 lacs.
(*iii*) Shah Sadar Pumping Irrigation Scheme (Dadu).	5.10 lacs.
(*iv*) Construction of Gambila Lift Irrigation Scheme (Bannu).	5.46 lacs.
(*v*) Lining of karezes and channels in Quetta Circle (Quetta-Loralai).	4.00 lacs.
(*vi*) Small Irrigation Schemes in Quetta-Kalat Region.	7.19 lacs.
(*vii*) Rehabilitation and Reconditioning of 9L Disty. of LBDC for Reclamation and Grow More Food Campaign (Sahiwal).	4.19 lacs.

About 16 miles length of irrigation channels will be constructed and irrigation facilities provided to about 21,200 acres under the above programme for the construction of small irrigation schemes.

4. Drainage Reclamation and Tubewells :

Year	Allocation
	Rs.
1968-69	97.75 lacs.
1969-70	149.17 lacs.

Some of the important drainage schemes included in the programme are listed below. Funds allocated are indicated against each :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Master Plan of Reclamation of Waterlogged area in Peshawar (Peshawar Distt).	8.00 lacs.
(*ii*) Constructing Satiana Samundary Drainage Scheme (Lyallpur).	20.00 lacs.
(*iii*) Providing Chakbandi Drainage System (Lyallpur).	10.00 lacs.

		Rs.
(*iv*)	Constructing Pandoki Drainage System (Lahore).	7.00 lacs.
(*v*)	Remodelling Hudiara Drain Phase II (Lahore).	8.00 lacs.
(*vi*)	Constructing Raiwind Drainage System (Lahore).	6.28 lacs.
(*vii*)	Remodelling Branch and Tributary Drains of Rechna Outfall Drainage System (Gujranwala, Sheikhupura).	6.00 lacs.
(*viii*)	Remodelling and Extending Sukhrawa Drainage System (Sahiwal).	4.00 lacs.
(*ix*)	Constructing Manka Seepage Drain (D. G. Khan).	5.00 lacs.
(*x*)	Providing Drainage Facilities in Ramnagar Area (Gujranwala).	10.00 lacs.

It is expected that about 241 miles of drains will be constructed and thus drainage facilities provided to about 139,195 acres of irrigated areas to restore and maintain their fertility. Also about 30 miles of existing drains will be improved by remodelling.

5. Flood Regulation Works

Year	Allocation
	Rs.
1968-69	64.22 lacs.
1969-70	41.60 lacs.

Some of the important works included in this programme are indicated below. Funds allocated are indicated against each :—

		Rs.
(*i*)	Training of River Indus upstream D. I. Khan City (D. I. Khan District).	5.28 lacs.
(*ii*)	Flood Regulation Works in Quetta-Kalat Region.	8.00 lacs.

In addition, a number of small schemes for the protection of towns, villages and culturable areas from flood devastation will be executed. About 88 miles of protection bunds will be constructed or raised and strengthened all over West Pakistan.

6. Open Canals

Year	Allocation
	Rs.
1968-69	218.52 lacs
1969-70	238.93 lacs.

Some of the important schemes included in the programme are given below. Funds allocated are indicated against each :

	Rs.
(*i*) Constructing additional residential accommodation for irrigation staff at Peshawar (Peshawar Distt.)	5.00 lacs.
(*ii*) Constructing Canal Colony at Multan (Multan)	8.00 lacs.
(*iii*) Irrigation Colony at Quetta (Quetta)	5.00 lacs.
(*iv*) Wamtangi Irrigation Scheme (Sibi)	5.00 lacs.
(*v*) Sukhliji Irrigation Scheme (Kalat Distt.)	3.00 lacs.
(*vi*) Gunitting Arches of Sukkur Barrage (Sukkur)	5.00 lacs.
(*vii*) Construction of Subsidiary Weir below Main Jamrao Weir on Nara Canal (Sanghar).	6.11 lacs.
(*viii*) Increasing Waterway of heavily flumed structure by adding spans to Phull Fall RD 45 of Rohri Canal (Nawabshah).	16.16 lacs.
(*ix*) Increasing Waterway of heavily flumed structure by adding spans to Naulakhi Regulator at RD 205 of Rohri Main Canal (Nawabshah).	20.84 lacs.
(*x*) Increasing waterway of heavily flumed structure by adding spans to Mirza Fall RD 583 of Rohri Main Canal (Nawabshah).	18.52 lacs.
(*xi*) Increasing waterway of heavily ,lumed structure by adding spans to Kumblima Regulator at RD 703 of Rohri Main Canal (Hyderabad).	20.00 lacs.
(*xii*) Constructing R.C.C. bridge over Rohri Canal along Nawabshah-Sikrand Road (Nawabshah).	5.80 lacs.

As will be seen from the above, a large sum of Rs. 75.52 lacs has been provided for the improvement of the masonry structures across Rohri Main Canal the condition of which has been a cause of anxiety for the past several years. The programme also envisages reconditioning of

banks of irrigation channels over a length of about 212 miles throughout West Pakistan. Ten miles of new channels will be excavated for extension of irrigation to 3,600 acres in Quetta Region.

Quetta Irrigation Zone

A special mention of the activities of the Irrigation Department in Quetta Region comprising a vast underdeveloped area is warranted.

Irrigation Department was set up at Quetta in 1955. From 1955-56, investigation work was undertaken and some small irrigation schemes were completed at a cost of Rs. 16.66 lacs in Quetta, Kalat and Karachi Civil Division.

By June, 1969, some 564 big and small schemes have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 7.23 crore which on full development, shall benefit about 2,53,000 acres of fertile land. These schemes include works for perennial and flood irrigation, storage dams, karezes and exploration of ground water. 159 test bores have been carried out for the purpose of exploring ground water resources. During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 93.41 lac has been allocated in Quetta Zone for development of various schemes.

Irrigation Research Institute

1) Hydraulic Research Division:

In all, some 42 model studies have been conducted during this year.

Important studies were carried out during the year related to the protection of Chashma Barrage site during construction period especially during the high floods. A workable scheme of protection was recommended which has been adopted. More studies on diversion of the river after the completion of the barrage are in hand.

The second most important series of studies relate to some design features of Tarbela Spillways, diversion channels and diversion outlets. As a result of these studies improvements have been suggested which would save millions of rupees.

For the Highway Department, studies on the best location of new road bridges at D.I. Khan, Talibwala, Khushab and Mari Pattan have been made. Shape of guide banks and training works have been suggested which have been accepted by the designer as the best.

Research work on Khanpur and Hub dams of WAPDA and Simli Dam of C D.A. hav also led to huge saving in the construction cost and assured better performance at the same time. The staff of the Hydraulic Division has been advising on a large number of problems on River Training and Flood Control in the Province.

In the field of basic studies new developments have been made for calculating the long term changes in the hydraulic channels as a result of entrapping the silt in the Mangla and Tarbela Dams.

2) Physics and Soil Mechanics Research Division:

The Hydrology and Ground Water Section of the Division remained actively busy in the development of durable and lasting tubewell strainers, befitting the local conditions of various zones of West Pakistan and keeping in view the economics of the tubewells' installation and operation. In this connection tubewells in public and private sector using different kinds of strainer and other characteristics were tested to determine their performance under varying local conditions. Studies were particularly extended to coir string strainer, which is a popular strainer among the public. Standard specifications of such type of tubewell strainers are being perfected. Besides this, new types of cheap and durable strainers like P.V.C. and cement asbestoes etc. are being developed and perfected.

Studies relating to water conservation and consumptive use of water by various crops and weeds under varying water table and soil texture have been made. Attempts are being made to evolve evapo-retardants from indigenous materials to reduce evaporation losses from free water surface in ponds, lakes, dams and reservoirs. The research work in estimation of seepage losses from irrigation system and evolving a bitumenous material to cut off seepage losses from a particular reach of a canal or a branch was continued. There is some success achieved in this field.

The Soil Mechanics and Building Material Section besides assisting Civil Engineering Organizations in the design of stable foundation continued studies on the economical exploration of Karachi sand to replace the Ottawa standard sand used in the standard tests. This will save some foreign exchange. Other studies in hand related to the transmission of heat through cement concrete and stone masonry in special context of cracks in Sukkur Barrage arches.

Directorate of Land Reclamation

The Directorate of Land Reclamation carries out research on soil and water problems for proper maintenance of salt balance in the use of irrigation water of different qualities. Special attention has been paid to basic research on the quality of water and their effect on the properties of soil and crop growth. Investigations are also in progress on the deterioration of irrigated land and its causes, reclamation and improvement, management of saline soils and the use of amendments, soil moisture and effect of management practices. The Directorate of

Land Reclamation also remains busy with the work of collecting statistics and classification of the soil afflicted with salinity or water-logging or both besides carrying out research on discovering methods for curing afflicted soils and demonstrating the techniques evolved to cultivators. The research work includes study of soil characteristics and land classification, determination of consumptive use of water for crops and scheduling irrigation for maximum efficiency. This work is providing a useful guideline in formulation and implementation of various reclamation projects.

The saline and waterlogged area reclaimed by the Land Reclamation Directorate during the last four years is given below :—

S. No.	Year.	Area Tackled (Acres).	Area Reclaimed (Acres).
1.	1965-66	113,018	31,872
2.	1966-67	128,840	36,532
3.	1967-68	130,390	37,301
4.	1968-69	113,636	25,964

The rising trend of land deterioration has now been arrested and the process has been reversed.

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Water and Power Development Authority

Progress made by the West Pakistan WAPDA on various schemes and projects during 1968-69 is as follows :—

Indus Basin Project

The completed Link Canals of Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal System which were transferred to the Irrigation Department on June 30, 1966, operated satisfactorily. The Mangla Dam was finally commissioned in November, 1967 and the ground-breaking ceremony at Tarbela was performed on November 4, 1968.

Qadirabad Barrage and Qadirabad-Balloki link canal having been operated successfully for over one and a half years, were transferred to the Irrigation Department of the Government of West Pakistan on December 15, 1968 for operation and maintenance.

Rasul Barrage, Rasul-Qadirabad Link Canal, Marala Barrage and Balloki-Suleimanki II Canal remained under operation. Mangla Dam was also maintained and operated satisfactorily. Construction of permanent works of Taunsa-Panjnad Link Canal, Chashma-Jhelum Link and Chashma Barrage continued satisfactorily.

Water from Mangla Reservoir was released for irrigation requirements. Civil works and installation for set No. 4 at Mangla were completed and the pre-commissioning tests were under way.

The progress on individual on-going projects during the year 1968-69, is as follows :—

1.	Chashma Barrage	60%
2.	Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal	52%
3.	Taunsa-Panjnad Link Canal	75%

Tarbela Dam

The contract was awarded to the Consortium sponsored by Impregilo, Italy, and the final award for its construction was handed over to Messrs Tarbela Joint Venture (TJV), on May 14, 1968 for the execution of this project. With the performance of the ground breaking ceremony on November 4, 1968, construction activities came into full swing.

Construction work centred round the longitudinal coffer dam for the diversion of river, excavation of buttress dam foundations, excavation

of central shafts of diversion tunnels and the outlet and inlet areas o tunnels. Contractor's camp facilities were completed. Excavation of foundation of the buttress dam was completed during the quarter April-June, 1969 and concreting was started.

Surface Water Development Projects

Tanda Dam Project

The 115 feet high and 2,340 feet long Tanda Dam, built across Kohat Toi, near Kohat city has been completed at a cost of Rs. 6.68 crore and was commissioned in November, 1967. Irrigation water supplies were released and the scheme is now in operation.

The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 78,400 acre feet with a live storage capacity of 64,800 acre feet. It has a cropping intensity of 150 per cent. The water supply will be sufficient to irrigate the culturable commanded area of 32,100 acres or 46,450 cropped acres, with 150 per cent cropping intensity.

Khanpur Dam

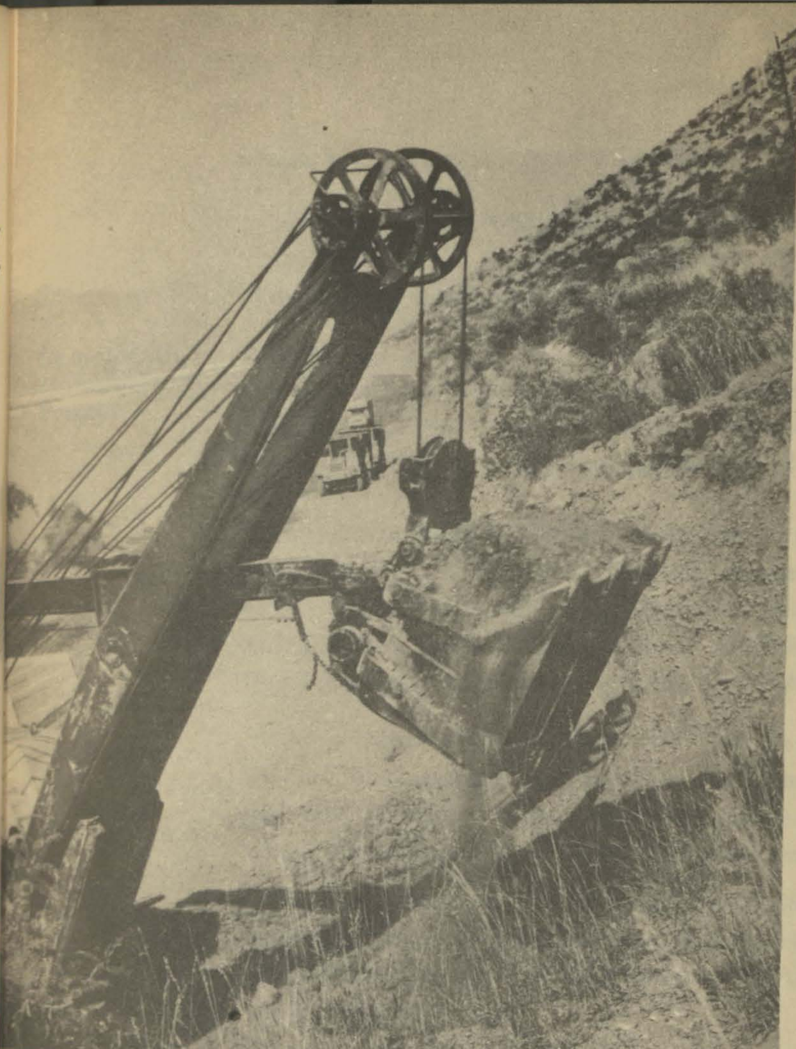
This scheme envisages the construction of a 1,310 feet long and 164 feet high earthen dam across river Haro near Khanpur Village in Hazara District. It will have a live storage capacity of 91,000 acre feet and an irrigation potential of 1,52,000 acres out of which cultivable commanded area is 90,000 acres at 158 per cent intensity.

The project was re-examined with a view to widening the scope of the irrigation as greater supply of water was expected to be available from the river Haro. The proposal for raising the dam by 30 feet was approved and the work was reoriented accordingly.

The revised estimated cost is Rs. 17.80 crore, out of which Rs. 3.2 crore was spent till June, 1969. The progress during the year was: Camp Building 100 per cent complete ; Approach Road 100 per cent complete ; Saddle Embankment 45 per cent complete ; Spillway on right bank 2 per cent complete ; Land acquisition 37.2 per cent complete ; River Diversion 80 per cent complete ; Diversion of Taxila-Haripur Road 5 per cent complete ; and Main Dam 5 per cent complete. The project i expected to be completed by 1970.

Mangi Pumping Station

Mangi Pumping Scheme, which aims at augmenting water supply in Quett Valley, involves a reservoir formed by a Dam at Mangi on the Khos river. Water will be pumped from the reservoir through a 15½ mile rising main upto the water divide at Kosh Kotal at an elevation o 6,350 feet. The supply from this point would be carried through distance of about 28 miles by gravity up to Baleli, 10 miles west o Quetta. From here the water would be pumped again through a heigh of 515 feet to a reservoir which should serve the city and its suburbs.



Work in progress

at the Tarbela

Dam site.



Work has been in progress on survey and site investigations comprising sub-surface exploration, material exploration, hydrological investigation, pump out test, geological investigations and mapping.

Gomal Zam Multipurpose Project

The project envisages the construction of a 450 feet high and 604 feet long dam across river Gomal at Khajuri Katch in the D.I. Khan District. Another low dam, about 1,515 feet long and roughly 77 feet high, will be built across a saddle on the left bank of the river.

The total commanded area is 1,33,000 acres, out of which the culturable area is 1,00,000 acres. The net cropped area will be 1,46,000 acres. The project will help in controlling floods and will also provide hydro-electric power to the extent of 90 MVA in the first instance. The power generation at peak will be 133 MVA.

The progress made till June 1969 can be summed up as follows : detailed investigations 100 per cent complete ; land acquisition 4.5 per cent complete ; access road 100 per cent complete ; power and water supply 76 per cent and construction of camp 37 per cent complete.

The estimated cost of the project is 38.36 crore with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 10 crore. Decision regarding the revised cost of the project has not yet been taken. For this reason construction work has been held up.

Karachi Irrigation Project

This project includes construction of rolled earthfill dam, 151 feet high and 26,264 feet long, across Hub river 35 miles north of Karachi. The gross storage will be 9,24,000 acre feet and the live storage 7,57,000 acre feet. The canal system is designed to irrigate 84,000 crop acres annually with a gross commanded area of 1,31,000 acres.

Preliminary works such as the construction of camp buildings, their electrification and water supply and approach road have been completed. Work on investigations is in progress, and detailed surveys and marking of the alignments of the Hub and Hawksbay Branch canals are in hand. Work on the dam together with appurtenant works has been completed by 38 per cent, camp building 100 per cent complete and the approach road is about 97.6 per cent complete. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 19.07 crore and the expenditure incurred till June 30, 1969 is Rs. 3.87 crore.

Machinery Pool Organization

Machinery Pool Organization (MPO) is a pool of construction equipment belonging to Irrigation Department and WAPDA set up for the purpose of co-ordinated and unified use of machinery on water and power development projects.

Machinery Pool Organization rents out equipment to various agencies/projects and undertakes work on contract basis on the projects. It is administered by a Board headed by Chairman of WAPDA and two members one each from Irrigation Department and WAPDA.

Earth-moving machinery and equipment continued its operations involving earthwork on (*i*) Khanpur Dam; (*ii*) Karachi Irrigation Project; (*iii*) Chaj Doab Drainage Project; (*iv*) Lower Thal Drainage Project; (*v*) Gudu Thermal Power Station; (*vi*) Khairpur Drainage Project; and (*vii*) Larkana-Shikarpur Drainage Project.

The total earthwork done by the MPO so far since its inception in 1959 is nearly 325 crores cft. In physical terms it means a bund 12 feet high and 10 feet wide running from Keamari to Landi Kotal a distance of nearly 1,200 miles.

Total number of plants in the Pool is 7,839 consisting of Draglines/Tractors/Dozers/Motor Scrapers/ Transport and miscellaneous construction equipment. The operational efficiency is 63 per cent.

Waterlogging and Salinity

Top priority is being given to the development of ground water resources in sweet water zone areas to remove waterlogging and salinity and to supplement irrigation water. It is now estimated that with an investment of about Rs.123.9 crore (including Rs.40 crore for tubewell electrification) during the Third Plan period, about 9,000 tubewells will be installed in various SCARP areas, of which 7,856 tubewells will be put into operation by June, 1970, covering 5 million acres and augmenting irrigation supplies by 10 million acre feet of water per annum. On the basis of the existing cropping pattern, about 2 million acre feet of the additional supplies will be given to wheat production. The progress of work on various SCARP projects is summarised below.

Chaj Doab Scarp II

This project aims at reclaiming 2.27 million acres between the Chenab and Jhelum rivers in the districts of Jhang, Sargodha and Gujrat through the installation of 2,500 tubewells, excavation of 450 miles of new drainage channels and remodelling of 300 miles of the existing drains. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 30 crore. Installation of 301 tubewells (163 under the Lalian Scheme and 138 under the Mona Scheme) has since been completed and they are under operation.

Of the remaining 884 tubewells in the Upper Jhelum Scheme all of them have been completed and 861 tubewells have been handed over to the Irrigation Department.

All the 213 tubewells in the Khadir Scheme have been completed and handed over to the Irrigation Department. Contract for the construction of 800 tubewells in the Lower Jhelum Scheme (2-B) was signed with Messrs Harold, T. Smith on 21st August, 1968. Drilling for tubewells in Kot Momin area has begun and 15 tubewells have been drilled.

SCARP-III (Lower Thal Scheme)

The scheme, estimated to cost Rs.22.44 crore, envisages installation of 1,637 tubewells and construction of 150 miles of drainage channels over an area of 1.3 million acres under the commands of Rangpur and Muzaffargarh Canal System. Work has been undertaken in these units of this project, comprising 542 tubewells in the Alipur Unit, 523 tubewells in the Kot Adu Unit and 570 tubewells in the Rangpur Unit. Foreign Exchange component of 542 tubewells unit is being financed by Yogoslavia under a barter-cum-credit protocol for 2,000 tubewells.

All the 542 tubewells in the Alipur Unit have been completed and 90 tubewells have been electrified and put into operation. In the Kot Adu Unit construction of all the 523 tubewells have been completed. Electrification of the tubewells is in progress. In the Rangpur Unit 570 tubewells have been constructed and 481 tubewells installed with equipment.

SCARP-IV (Upper Rechna)

The scheme envisages installation of 1,942 tubewells for an area of 1.3 million acres out of which 1.2 million acres are culturable in the districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot and Sheikhupura.

The scheme has been split up into three units, namely, Upper Rechna (1,062 tubewells), Mangtanwala (300 tubewells), and Muridke (580 tubewells). Foreign exchange position of the Mangtanwala and Muridke Units are being financed from the barter and barter credit protocol signed with Yugoslavia. For the Upper Chenab Unit, loan agreement has been signed with US AID.

On the Mangtanwala Unit all the 311 tubewells have been completed and electrified. 268 tubewells have been handed over to the Land and Water Development Board. In the Muridke Unit all the 624 tubewells have been completed in all respects. Electrification is presently in progress.

Khairpur Reclamation Scheme

The scheme provides for the installation of 540 tubewells, 5 pumping stations and 350 miles of drainage channels to reclaim a culturable commanded area of 318,000 acres in the district of Khairpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.28 crore. All the 540 tubewells have been completed and electrified. Of these 312 tubewells were handed over to Land

and Water Development Board and are in operation. Earth work for drainage channels is 99 per cent complete. The construction of structures on drains is 99 percent complete. Construction of two pump stations have been completed and work is in progress on the remaining three which is 70 per cent complete. Power Station machinery is 29 per cent complete.

Larkana Shikarpur Scheme Phase-I

This scheme provides for the excavation of 126.5 miles of new drains over an area of 5,78,800 acres in the districts of Larkana, Shikarpur and Sukkur on the west bank of the river Indus. The approved cost of the project is Rs. 2.28 crore. The earthwork involved is 100 per cent complete. The construction of structures for the drainage has been completed to the extent of 99 per cent. All the five pumping stations have been completed.

SCARP Rohri North

The project comprises installation of 1,196 tubewells for an area of 7,90,000 acres in the districts of Khairpur and Nawabshah. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 18 crore out of which Rs. 7.34 crore will be in foreign exchange. The project has been approved by ECNEC. Contract for construction and electrification of tubewells was signed on June 25, 1969, for 526 tubewells in the first instance.

SCARP (Lower Rechna)

The scheme envisages the installation of 1,155 tubewells for an area of 1.0 million acres of which 0.86 million acres are culturable with the cropping intensity of 114 per cent. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 16.64 crore.

Power Development

WAPDA has played a vital role in developing power resources to meet the rising demand for power in the province. The Third Plan allocation for WAPDA's power projects is Rs. 162,57 crore excluding allocation for tubewell electrification. This outlay aims at providing 300 MW to be available from the first three units of the Mangla Power House. Besides, 11,700 circuit miles of transmission and distribution lines would be added to the Power System. About 5.75 lakh new connections would be given including 25,000 agricultural private tubewells, and about 1000 villages will be electrified. An aggregate of 2,02,234 new connections were added to the WAPDA's power system including 10,489 private agricultural tubewells and 12,235 industrial connections, during the first two years of the Third Plan period.

During 1968-69 about 85,000 connections including 4,000 agricultural tubewells and about 3,500 industrial connections have been given and about 100 villages have been electrified.

The maximum demand on the Northern Grid System has risen from 410 MW to 538 MW during the first two and a half years of the Third Plan period (411 MW during 1964-65 and 472 MW during 1965-66) against the firm capacity of 780 MW.

The progress, during the year 1968-69 on various power schemes, is as under :—

Northern Zone Transmission

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 12.23 crore, out of which Rs. 5.33 crore is in the form of foreign loan. The implementatior of the scheme started in 1966 and the expenditure made till June 1969, amount to Rs. 5.10 crore.

The first phase of the scheme relating to relocation of 132 kV line: near Mangla is complete in all respects.

The second and third phases of the scheme envisage 105 miles DC 220 kV lines from Mangla to Kala Shah Kaku and 26 miles of single circuit on D. C. Tower 220 kV from Kala Shah Kaku to Kot Lakhpat (Lahore), and two 220/132 kV sub-stations at Kala Shah Kaku and Kot Lakhpat.

The progress achieved on this scheme till June, 1969, can be summed up as : Design work 99.5 per cent complete; procurement work 100 per cent complete; field work 99.5 per cent complete; soil and site investigations 100 per cent complete. So far as the construction of line is concerned, it is 45 per cent complete. As regards the construction of sub-station, the contract has been signed with Messrs Siemens.

The fourth phase of the scheme envisages approximately 80 miles of 220 kV double circuit line from Kala Shah Kaku to Nishatabad (Lyallpur) Extension to Kala Shah Kaku sub-station.

Order for 220 kV towers has been placed on U. S. Steel Corporation. Tenders for conductors, insulators, hardware and gantries have been received and are under adjudication.

Second Circuit

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2.24 crore out of which Rs. 1.58 crore is in the form of foreign loan. The expenditure incurred upto June, 1969, amounted to Rs. 1.76 crore.

The project envisages the compilation of second circuit on Multan-Lyallpur 200 kV line including the 2x60 MVA 220/132 kV transformers and requisite switching isolating protection gear each at N. G. P. R. Multan and Lyallpur Grid Stations.

Transmission line work of this project is 100 per cent complete; design work 98 per cent complete; and so far as progress of work on procurement, field work and soil and site investigations is concerned, it is 100 per cent complete. The progress on construction side is 74 per cent complete. Work on transmission lines is proceeding according to schedule. The position regarding sub-stations is behind schedule. Both the 60 MVA transformers have reached Multan. The work will be started immediately as soon as the BBC erectors arrive from the West Germany for which passage has already been arranged.

Mangla Hydro (Extension)

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12 crore out of which Rs. 6 crore are in terms of foreign loan. The expenditure upto June, 1969 amounted to Rs. 3.53 crore.

Under this scheme it is envisaged to install three more units of 100 MW each to raise the installed capacity of Mangla to 600 MW.

The fourth unit has been commissioned. Agreement has been signed with Messrs Skoda Export for the provision of turbines, generators and cables. Letters of intent for generators, transformers and switchgear have been issued to Messrs Savingliano of Italy and Messrs BBC respectively.

Contract for the purchase of generators and transformers has been finalised. Engineering services agreement with Messrs Presco Cardow and Bider for construction supervision and commission has been signed.

There has been some delay in placing orders for the fifth and sixth units due to decision on the financing sources. The matter has been finalized.

The execution of the project was slightly delayed. Efforts will be made to make up the lost time.

Natural Gas Power Station, Lyallpur

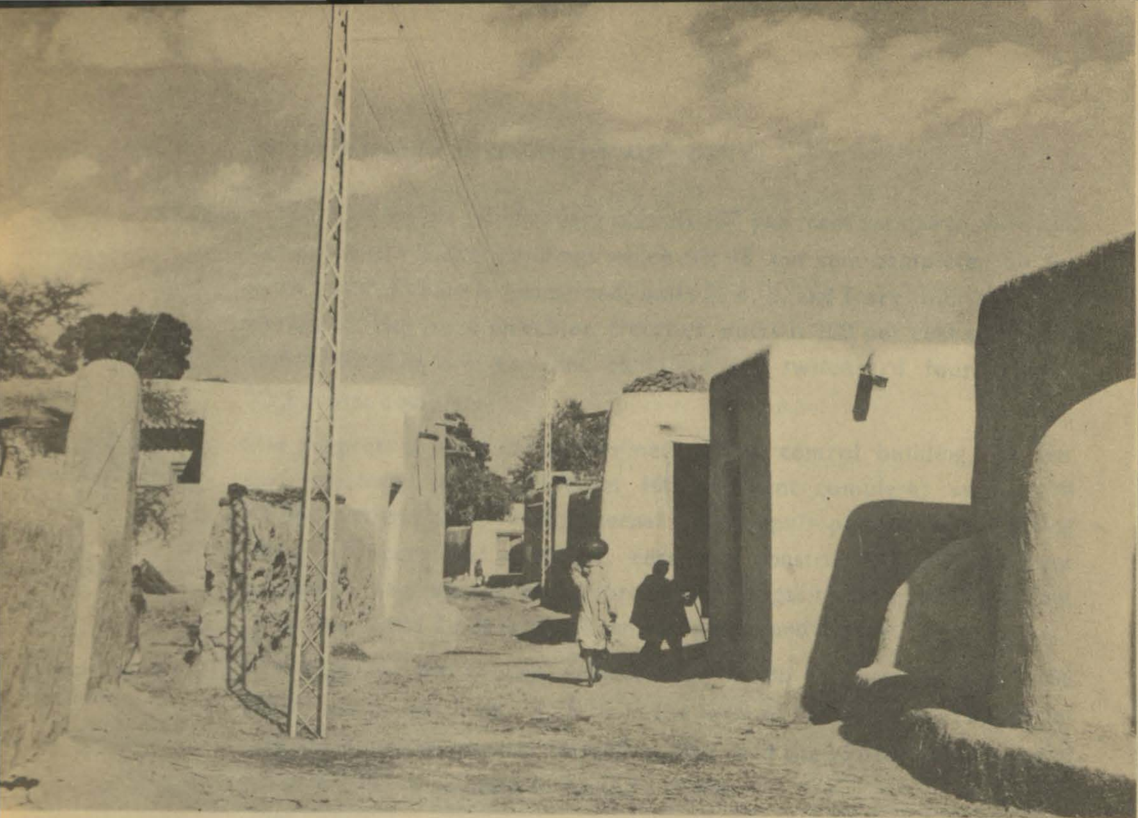
The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14.58 crore, out of which a sum of Rs. 8.92 crore is in terms of foreign loan. The expenditure incurred upto June 1969, amounted to Rs. 14.10 crore.

The project comprises two 66 MW generating sets to be fired with natural gas and residual oil as stand by. Both the units are in operation.

Additional Mobile Units

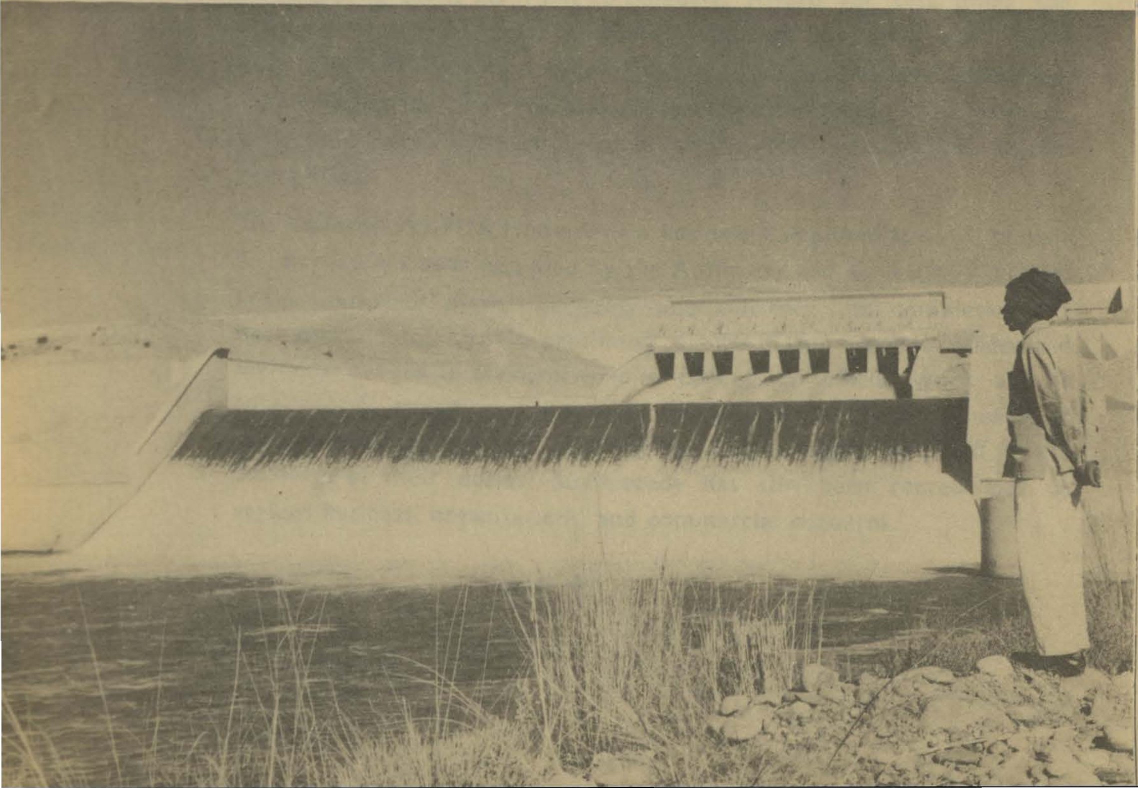
The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7.55 crore out of which Rs. 4.90 crore is in terms of foreign loan. The implementation of the project started in 1966. The expenditure incurred upto June 1969, amounted to Rs. 7.80 crore.

The scheme envisages the procurement and installation of six mobile generating units, four at Shahdara and two at Kotri with aggregate capacity of 59 and 30 MW respectively.



One of the 2500 villages electrified by WAPDA.

World's largest spillway at Mangla. Discharge capacity 900,000 cusecs.



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The civil works of Shahdara units is 100 per cent complete with the exception of residual buildings which are 95 per cent complete. So far as its battery room is concerned, units 3, 4, 5, and 6 are 100 per cent complete. The work on cables, trenches, ducts is 100 per cent complete, control building is 43 per cent complete and switchyard foundation is 90 per cent complete.

Kotri Additional Mobile Units

The progress of work can be summed up as control building, 92 per cent complete ; main foundation 100 per cent complete; switchyard 75 per cent complete; main external water supply pipeline for housing colony 100 per cent complete, reservoir construction 100 per cent complete, and installation of protection of gas turbines is 45 per cent complete. Units 3 and 4 have been completed and tested.

Gudu Power Station

The estimated cost of this project being built at Gudu is Rs. 56.06 crore out of which Rs. 33.76 is in the form of foreign loan. The implementation of the project started in 1967 and the expenditure incurred till June 1969 amounted to Rs. 2.42 crore.

The project envisages the construction of a power station of 820 MW capacity. The first stage will consist of two machines of 110 MW and the second stage, only one machine of 200 MW.

So far as the civil works are concerned, designs are still in hand and work is progressing according to schedule. Award for test piling and residential colony has been announced. Tenders for main civil works have been refloated Award for temporary facilities has been announced. Tubewell boring and hydrological investigation work is in progress. Earthfilling work has been in progress according to schedule, as also test-piling.

WAPDA House

The II-storey WAPDA House which has been completed at a cost of over Rs. 4 crore has been occupied by the Authority and its various offices. In the context of overall economy and efficiency, its completion has been useful insofar as the proximity of WAPDA's various offices and divisions has led to saving of time in conduct of official work and its speedy and expeditious disposal. Being centrally air-conditioned it has considerably enhanced the efficiency of the Authority's staff in the discharge of their duties. Some space has also been rented out to various business organizations and commercial concerns.

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Small Dams Organization

The function of the Small Dams Organization is to conserve and store water in hilly catchments to irrigate lands where agricultural production has been hazardous under rainfed condition. Initially small dams of low and medium heights were located in the hilly areas of the northern zone of West Pakistan, utilising run-off from small catchments. They have been very effective in conserving and developing water resources for boosting food production and also to achieve some measure of soil conservation and flood protection, besides providing drinking water to the villages nearby.

The year-wise expenditure on construction of small dams in the 3rd Plan is :—

	Rs.
1965-66	34.80 lac.
1966-67	35.80 lac.
1967-68	44.09 lac.
1968-69	46.00 lac.

On-Going Schemes

Ratti Kassi Dam

This dam is located in Campbellpur District and was completed in October, 1967. Expansion of irrigation under this scheme has been quite rapid and in the very first crop (Rabi 1968-69) irrigation has been done on 350 acres out of a total of 1200 acres.

Dungi Dam

The dam was completed in October, 1967 near Gujar Khan Town. During the year extension of canal, its lining and excavation of water courses was done. Irrigation also started from Rabi 1968-69, and water was given to 139 acres.

Dhurnal Dam

The dam and other works are complete. Extension of channel and lining was done during the year. Crest of the dam spillway has also been raised by 3.0 to increase storage in view of more run off available. Irrigation started during Rabi 1968-69, when 125 acres were irrigated.

Gurabh Dam

The dam located near Talagang was completed in 1966. This year crest of its spillway has been raised by 3.0′ to conserve more water for increasing irrigation. Lining of the canal is also being done to increase its efficiency and avoid seepage through reaches of sandy soil. Irrigation extension is being done. The area irrigated during Rabi 1968-69 was 273 acres.

New Schemes

Dhok Tahlian Dam

It is situated at a distance of about 13 miles from Chakwal, on Chakwal-Pind Dadan Khan Road. On completion it will provide irrigation facility to 620 acres annually. Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.9.49 lac. About 90% work on main dam is completed. Remaining work on the dam and completion of channel will be done next year, when more funds will be available.

Narali Dam

This dam is situated in District Rawalpindi, 17 miles from Gujar Khan. It is an earthen dam and will irrigate 500 crop area annually. Work on head reach of the canal and spillway is completed. Main dam is 60% completed, and the remaining work will be completed next year. Total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 8.25 lac.

Kandar Dam

It is located about 27 miles from Kohat, and on completion will provide irrigation facility to 2,000 acres annually. Cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 17.96 lac. About 30% work on the main dam, which is a concrete gravity structure, has been completed.

Chichali Dam

This dam is situated about 15 miles west of Kalabagh Town in the well known Chichali Pass. It will irrigate 6,500 acres annually. Revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 48.18 lac. The main concrete dam has been 50% completed; rest of the work and canal system will be completed by end of 1970.

Qibla Bandi Dam

The dam is situated six miles east of Hazro, in District Campbellpur. It will irrigate 1,500 crop acres annually. Estimated cost of the dam is Rs. 13.00 lac. About 70% work on the main dam (concrete gravity type) has been completed.

Chhatri Dam

It is near Rehana Village, about 8 miles from Haripur. The dam will irrigate 850 crop acres annually. The spillway is about 50% complete. Outlet for the canal is also complete. The main dam on completion will be 85′ high, out of which 61′ height has been completed. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.66 lac.

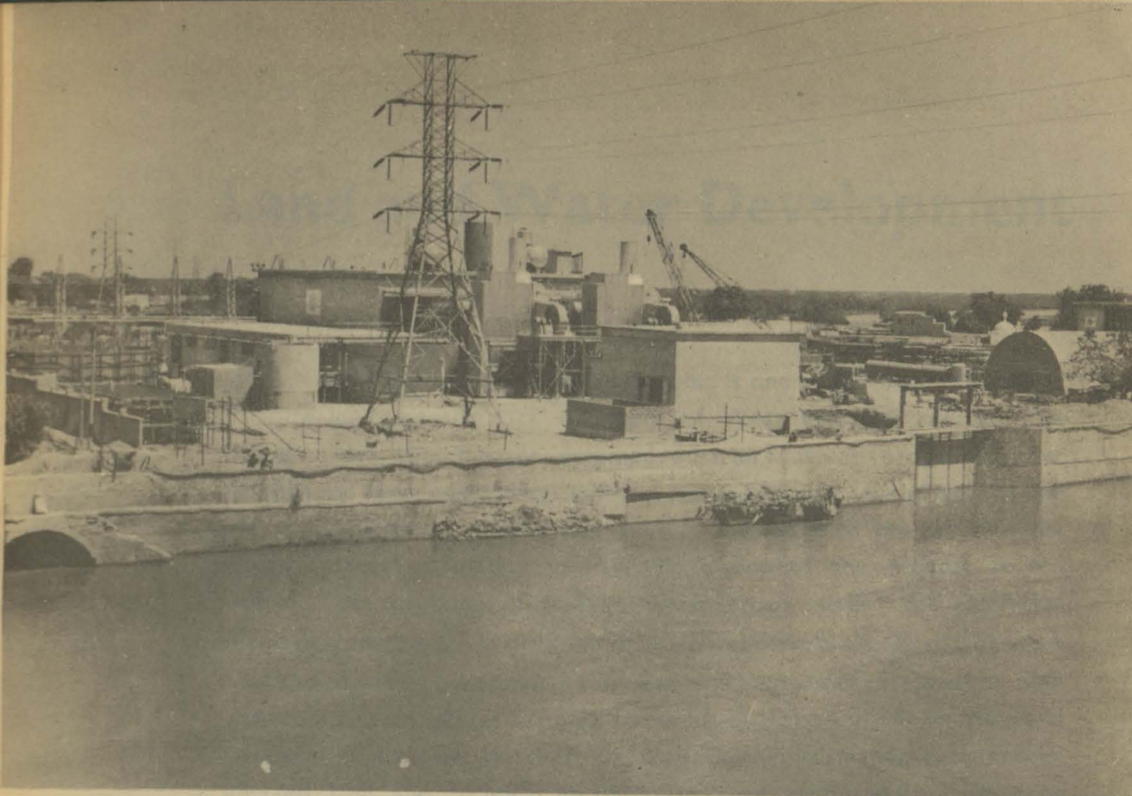
The following schemes have been approved but the work thereon would be started as soon as funds are made available :—

S. No.	Name of site.	District.	Cost Rs. in lacs.	Crop area to be irrigated.
1.	Katha Salhad Pick-Up-Weir	Hazara	2.02	800 acres.
2.	Mallah Pick-Up-Weir	Hazara	0.66	180 "
3.	Sultan Pur Pick-Up Weir	Hazara	3.46	1,500 "
4.	Moondi Dam	Rawalpindi	3.36	500 "
5.	Dhok Sandaymar Dam	Rawalpindi	4.65	650 "
6.	Vehova Pick-Up Weir	D.G. Khan	17.70	19,550 "

Investigatoin To take up the important work of investigation in a systematic manr two new divisions were opened in March, 1969, one at Rawalpindi f Northern areas and second at Multan for Southern areas of We Pakistan. A number of sites were investigated during 1968-69, a those feasible technically and from econmic point of view were finalize List of such schemes submitted to Government for approval is giv below:—

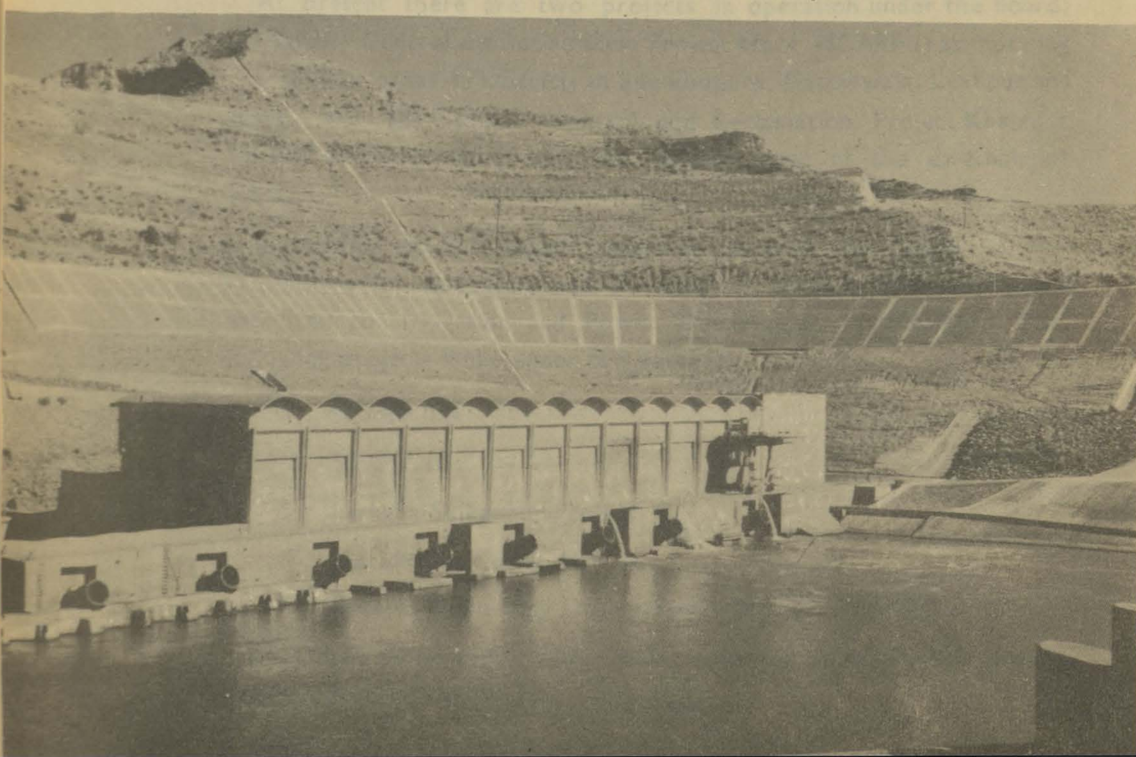
S. No.	Name of site.	District.	Cost Rs. in lacs.	Crop areas be irrigatec
1.	Garat Dam	Jhelum	12.02	1,500 acre
2.	Khokhar Zer Dam	Jhelum	12.66	1,500 "
3.	Pattian Dam	Rawalpindi	11.22	1,600 "
4.	Kanjoor Dam	Campbellpur	11.56	2,000 "
5.	Chhanni Bor Dam	Campbellpur	11.34	7,000 "
6.	Kallar Dam	Rawalpindi	7.14	600 "
7.	Jandiwala Dam	Rawalpindi	14.32	600 "
8.	Khasala Dam	Rawalpindi	14.57	2,000 "
9.	Salial Dam	Jhelum	5.01	400 "

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The Sukkur Thermal Power Station.

The Mangla Dam expected to produce 800 000 kilowatts by 1973.



Land and Water Development

Introduction The menace of salinity and waterlogging is one of the major problems threatening the agricultural economy of West Pakistan. During the recent years this menace assumed such an alarming proportion that about a lac acres of good agricultural land was going out of cultivation or being seriously affected each year. Coupled with the fact that the growth rate of population in Pakistan is one of the highest in the world, the shrinking of acreage under crops made the situation alarmingly serious. In order to deal with the problem, it was decided that the affected area should be divided into regions of manageable size and coordinated efforts through the fields of irrigation, agriculture and cooperative may be launched to stop further damage, reclaim the affected land and to boost up the agricultural productivity. To carry out the field operations in each region, Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARPs) were designed. The West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board was created by the Government of West Pakistan to control the entire operation of the above mentioned programme.

At present there are two projects in operation under the Board; (1) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 1 (SCARP I) comprising 1.2 million acres in Districts of Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang, and (2) Salinity Control and Reclamation Project Khairpur (SCARP Khairpur) comprising 0.335 million acres of the ex-Khairpur State.

In addition to the above mentioned projects the Board is also responsible for budgeting and financing of these projects which are entrusted to Irrigation and Power Department or WAPDA. The following projects come under this category :—

1. SCARP II-A
2. SCARP III
3. Larkana-Shikarpur Project
4. Muridke unit of SCARP IV
5. Central Monitoring Organization, WASID, WAPDA

The Mona scheme of SCARP-II being operated by WAPDA is already being financed by the Board.

SCARP-I

SCARP-I is the pilot project which was launched under the auspic of West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board to eradica the twin menace of salinity and waterlogging from the central porti of Rechna Doab—an area worst hit by this potential menace. Salini Control and Reclamation Project-I is unique in the sense that it h directed successful coordinated efforts through the fields of irrigatio agriculture and cooperatives for reclaiming the damaged area and savi the remaining one from getting damaged and also boosting up the agricu tural production through increased irrigation supplies, adoption better agricultural practices and making available to the farmers t credit and marketing facilities. This project, covering an area of I million acres of Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang Distric is the first major and concerted effort in West Pakistan to meet t challenge of the twin menace, by exploiting the large reservoir ground-water available under the Indus Plain by means of verti drainage through 2057 tubewells. These tubewells were install with a view to lower the water table to a reasonable depth, to lea down the salts from the soils with increased water supplies and to a to the total quantity of irrigation supplies.

Project Objectives

The Project objectives are briefly stated as follows :—

(*i*) To check the menace of waterlogging and salinity in the Proj area and to restore the affected soils to full health.

(*ii*) To increase the cropping intensity to 120% from the p project figure of 74.5%.

(*iii*) To increase water allowance to one cusec for 150 acres against the pre-project figure of one cusec for 350 acres.

(*iv*) To double the agricultural production within 5 years.

Achievements of SCARP-I

In few years of project operation, very encouraging results have be achieved as briefly stated below :—

(*i*) Waterlogging has been totally eliminated and the sub-s water level now stands at 18′-8″. Out of a total affect area of 4.25 lacs of acres, 2.61 lacs of acres had be reclaimed. The areas still to be reclaimed mainly repres the marginal lands which were never under cultivation or t area affected by salinity only. Efforts are being made to br such area under cultivation as well.

(*ii*) The intensity of cropping has gone up appreciably in t project area since the commissioning of tubewells. T percentage of intensity has gone upto 109 in 1968-69

compared to 74.5 in 1959-60. The area under irrigation has increased from 850,120 acres to 1,241,986 acres during the same period.

(*iii*) The water allowance has been increased to one cusec for 163 acres as against the pre-project allowance of one cusec per 350 acres.

(*iv*) With the increase in the area under crops and in the yields per acre of major crops the production of major crops has more than doubled as compared to the annual production of pre-project year.

In order to improve the situation still further, various new varieties of different crops have been introduced in the area and for this purpose adequate quantities of fertilizers are being made available to the farmers. The local wheat varieties are being replaced by high yielding Mexican varieties, which have already increased the average yield of wheat in SCARP-I.

The co-operative movement is also being given its due share of attention. Villages in SCARP-I area are covered by 1,117 Cooperative Societies of different types. The membership of these Cooperatives is over 49,000 at present.

In addition to making available the credit facilities, these societies have also undertaken the supply of chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, and development of marketing facilities by providing storage accommodation in the form of suitable godowns. This programme is linked with the construction of 69 miles of roads to have improved means of transport and communication in the area.

The overall progress of SCARP-I Project can be seen from Table-I.

SCARP Khairpur

SCARP Khairpur is the other project operating under the control of the West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board. This project comprises about 355,000 acres and is divided into two blocks, East and West of Rohri Canal. More than 50 per cent of the area was affected by waterlogging and salinity. In order to reclaim the soil from this menace, 540 tubewells have been installed alongwith a net work of drains and sub-drains to increase the annual cropping intensity to 135 per cent.

Out of 540 tubewells, 175 tubewells are installed in fresh ground water zones and the remaining 365 tubewells are in saline zones. Out

SCARP-I

SCARP-I is the pilot project which was launched under the auspice of West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board to eradicat the twin menace of salinity and waterlogging from the central portio of Rechna Doab—an area worst hit by this potential menace. Salinit Control and Reclamation Project-I is unique in the sense that it ha directed successful coordinated efforts through the fields of irrigation agriculture and cooperatives for reclaiming the damaged area and savin the remaining one from getting damaged and also boosting up the agricul tural production through increased irrigation supplies, adoption o better agricultural practices and making available to the farmers th credit and marketing facilities. This project, covering an area of 1. million acres of Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Lyallpur and Jhang District is the first major and concerted effort in West Pakistan to meet th challenge of the twin menace, by exploiting the large reservoir o ground-water available under the Indus Plain by means of vertic drainage through 2057 tubewells. These tubewells were installe with a view to lower the water table to a reasonable depth, to lea down the salts from the soils with increased water supplies and to ad to the total quantity of irrigation supplies.

Project Objectives

The Project objectives are briefly stated as follows :—

(*i*) To check the menace of waterlogging and salinity in the Proje area and to restore the affected soils to full health.

(*ii*) To increase the cropping intensity to 120% from the pre project figure of 74.5%.

(*iii*) To increase water allowance to one cusec for 150 acres against the pre-project figure of one cusec for 350 acres.

(*iv*) To double the agricultural production within 5 years.

Achievements of SCARP-I

In few years of project operation, very encouraging results have bee achieved as briefly stated below :—

(*i*) Waterlogging has been totally eliminated and the sub-so water level now stands at 18′-8″. Out of a total affecte area of 4.25 lacs of acres, 2.61 lacs of acres had bee reclaimed. The areas still to be reclaimed mainly represen the marginal lands which were never under cultivation or th area affected by salinity only. Efforts are being made to brin such area under cultivation as well.

(*ii*) The intensity of cropping has gone up appreciably in th project area since the commissioning of tubewells. Th percentage of intensity has gone upto 109 in 1968-69

compared to 74.5 in 1959-60. The area under irrigation has increased from 850,120 acres to 1,241,986 acres during the same period.

(*iii*) The water allowance has been increased to one cusec for 163 acres as against the pre-project allowance of one cusec per 350 acres.

(*iv*) With the increase in the area under crops and in the yields per acre of major crops the production of major crops has more than doubled as compared to the annual production of pre-project year.

In order to improve the situation still further, various new varieties of different crops have been introduced in the area and for this purpose adequate quantities of fertilizers are being made available to the farmers. The local wheat varieties are being replaced by high yielding Mexican varieties, which have already increased the average yield of wheat in SCARP-I.

The co-operative movement is also being given its due share of attention. Villages in SCARP-I area are covered by 1,117 Cooperative Societies of different types. The membership of these Cooperatives is over 49,000 at present.

In addition to making available the credit facilities, these societies have also undertaken the supply of chemical fertilisers, improved seeds, and development of marketing facilities by providing storage accommodation in the form of suitable godowns. This programme is linked with the construction of 69 miles of roads to have improved means of transport and communication in the area.

The overall progress of SCARP-I Project can be seen from Table-I.

SCARP Khairpur

SCARP Khairpur is the other project operating under the control of the West Pakistan Land and Water Development Board. This project comprises about 355,000 acres and is divided into two blocks, East and West of Rohri Canal. More than 50 per cent of the area was affected by waterlogging and salinity. In order to reclaim the soil from this menace, 540 tubewells have been installed alongwith a net work of drains and sub-drains to increase the annual cropping intensity to 135 per cent.

Out of 540 tubewells, 175 tubewells are installed in fresh ground water zones and the remaining 365 tubewells are in saline zones. Out

of these tubewells 312 tubewells have been handed over to the project and these tubewells have been commissioned by the end of June, 1969.

Objectives

The objectives are :—

(*i*) To lower the ground water to a depth of about 7 feet and then to control it at that depth.

(*ii*) To utilize the pumped supply wherever it is of good quality so as to increase the area under irrigation and ultimately achieve the irrigation intensity of 135 per cent.

Achievements

The Project was taken over for operation in 1967-68 and hence it is premature to evaluate its achievements. During this short time however some progress has been made.

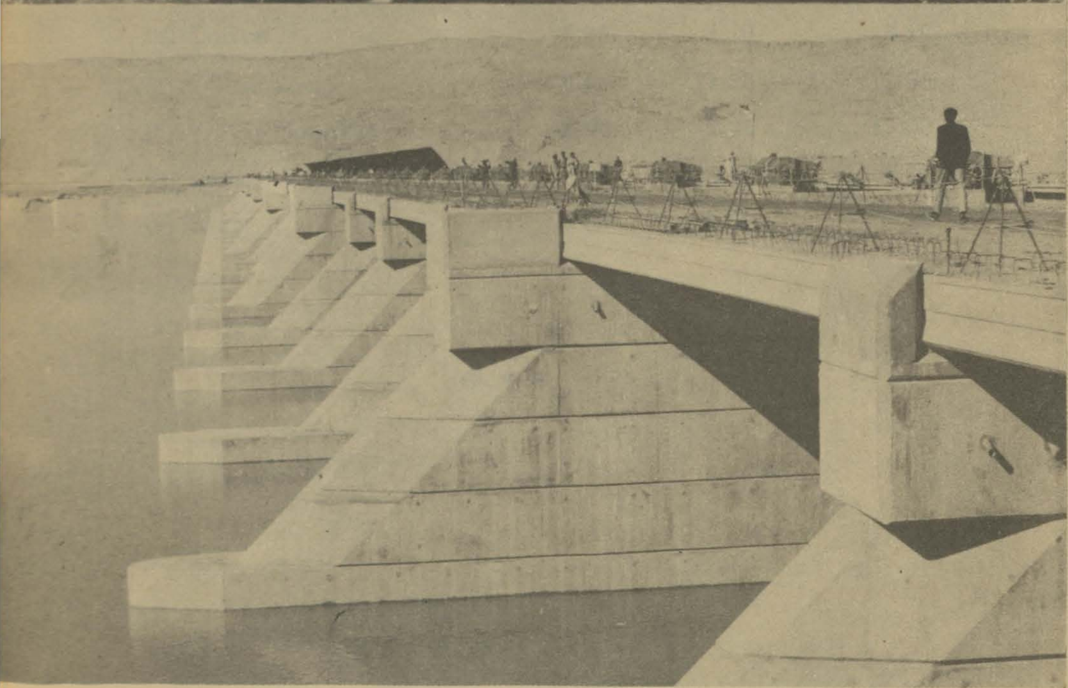
Out of the affected area 1000 acres have been reclaimed. The area under crops has increased by 9,073 acres as compared to the previous year. Slight increase in the average yield of crops has also been observed. The overall progress of SCARP-Khairpur can be seen from Table-2—

TABLE I

Progress of SCARP-I Project upto 1968-69

Subject	1959-60	1967-68	1968-69
1. Tubewells Commissioned	...	2,057	2,057
2. Actual Pumpage (Acre-Feet)	...	18,54,332	19,64,849
(Percentage Utilization)	...	(49.49)	(53.68)
3. Intensity Achieved (Per cent)	74.5	103	109
4. Water Table Depth	10′-8″	18′-2″	18′-8″
5. Area Reclaimed (Acres)	...	2,59,157	2,61,203
6. Area Under Crops (Acres)	8,50,120	11,76,498	12,41,986
7. Production of major crops (Maunds)			
Total	56,10,212	1,61,25,237	2,14,04,803
(*a*) Rice	9,51,125	34,09,415	41,62,524
(*b*) Cotton	3,62,385	6,42,913	5,75,468
(*c*) Sugarcane	16,78,258	26,29,930	33,06,195
(*d*) Maize	4,37,579	15,40,528	19,72,271
(*e*) Wheat	21,80,865	79,02,451	1,13,88,345





Salinity and water-logging being tackled through tube-wells.

A view of the Chashma Barrage.

TABLE 2

Progress of SCARP-Khairpur upto 1968-69

Subject	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. Tubewells Commissioned	...	158	312
2. Actual Pumpage (Acre-Feet)	...	63,440	2,82,570
(Percentage Utilization)	...	(35.20)	(63.97)
3. Intensity Achieved (Per-cent)			
a) Fresh ground water zone	.	98.44	101.50
b) Saline ground water zone	...	93.65	95.61
4. Area Under Crops (Acres)	3,40,541	3,63,209	3,72,282
5. Average Field per Acre (Maunds)			
(*a*) Cotton	7.00	7.10	8.10
(*b*) Wheat Local	8.00	12.80	12.50
(*c*) Wheat Maxi-Pak	16.00	17.70	17.00
(*d*) Jowar	7.00	8.90	9.80
(*e*) Gram	6.00	8.00	9.20

***

Agriculture

In view of the immense importance enjoyed by Agriculture in the country's economy, it is getting the maximum attention of both the official as well as private quarters. Last year owing to continued drought conditions, the wheat crop did not give the expected yield. There were many other factors such as indiscriminate sowing of vast tracts with such varieties as required extra inputs and care. The result was that the production per acre of wheat was not as high as it was previous year. Still the total yield was about 65 lakh tons. An accelerated wheat production programme was prepared and has been successfully implemented. Under this programme very effective measures have been taken for getting the maximum yield of wheat for which the target of 75 lakh tons has been fixed.

Rice and Maize Production

The rice and maize production has recorded appreciable rise during the last couple of years. In the year 1968-69 the total rice production was estimated to be 20 lakh tons and for the current year a target of 23 lakh tons has been fixed. The maize crop yield last year i. e. 1968-69 was estimated to be a little over 6 lakh tons but this year it is estimated to produce about one million tons. The area under these major food crops also recorded a considerable increase.

Wheat

In the year 1967-68 the area under wheat was 1,47,85,000 acres, 3·17% more than previous year. This year the total area sown with wheat is estimated to be 1,50,89,000 acres. The significant feature of the current wheat crop is that more than half of this area has been sown with the high-yielding Mexi-Pak varieties. The area under rice in the year 1967-68 was 35,08,000 acres. The following year it rose to 38,42,000 acres.

In all the total production of foodgrain crops which was recorded to be 93,70,000 tons in the year 1967-68 rose to 98,07,000 tons the following year. The area under foodgrain crops in the year 1967-68 was 2,39,26,000 acres which increased to 2,39,62,000 acres the next year.

Oilseeds Cultivation

The province has been experiencing shortage of oilseeds and very effective measures are being taken to increase their output by introducing new oilseeds, like sunflower and popularising high-yielding

varieties. In the year 1967-68 the total production of oilseeds was estimated to be 13,78,000 tons which increased to 16,43,000 tons last year. The area under oilseed crops in the year 1966-67 was 55,57,000 acres. The following year it increased to 60,03,000 acres.

:ton and :arcane

The major cash crops like cotton and sugarcane registered considerable increase in both production and area. The cotton crop was sown in an area of 43,08,000 acres in the year 1968-69, producing 29,66,700 bales. This year a slight decrease in area has been registered while there has been an overall increase in production. According to the estimate the total production of crop is 30,23,700 bales. The sugarcane crop area in the year 1967-68 was 12,45,000 acres with production of 1,83,70,000 tons. The following year i. e. 1968-69 the area registered an increase and rose to 13,30,000 acres yielding 1,64,30,000 tons of sugarcane.

In fruit and vegetables, too, great progress has been made and with the introduction of new seeds and following better practices their production has registered great increase during the past.

m chinery

Mechanized farming is fast spreading and the immense increase in land produce is one of the natural results of more farm machinery. In the year 1967-68 the number of tubewells stood at 65,336 and the following year i.e. 1968-69, it rose to more than 73,000. Similarly the number of tractors and other heavy machines also recorded considerable rise.

:ilizer uirements

Fertilizer has played a vital role in enabling us to overcome our food shortage. During the past year there has been a tremendous increase in the consumption of fertilizers. In the beginning the entire quantity was imported but now the local production is progressively increasing and measures are being taken to make the province self-sufficient in its fertilizer requirements. Total indigenous production of fertilizers in terms of actual weight in the year 1969-70 was 4,98,000 tons which is expected to go up to 16,50,000 tons in the year 1970-71. The consumption figures of fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate in 1967-68 was 20 lakh tons and it is estimated to double in another two years.

ting oratories

The Rapid Soil Fertility wing of the Agriculture Department which was started sometime back is doing very useful work in carrying out trials in connection with determining the appropriate doses of different fertilizers for different crops and varieties at different places. The five soil testing laboratories set up in the province, one each at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Tandojam and Quetta are working

according to schedule and testing the soil samples, sent to them by the farmers for guidance in connection with the nature of soil, the measures to be adopted for its improvement, the correct dosage of fertilizers to be used for particular crops, etc.

There has been an overall good improvement in the agriculture sector resulting in general uplift of the cultivators. Our farmers, who were, as a common belief goes, tenaciously sticking to the centuries old agricultural practices have fully awakened and are fast changing. A few years back the fertilizers, plant protection measures, new seeds, farm machinery and other improved methods were not acceptable to them but now huge imports have to be made to meet their rapidly multiplying demands.

★★★

Agricultural Development Corporation (A. D. C.)

The West Pakistan Agricultural Development Corporation was established in October 1961 to inject modern techniques of farming into agriculture and to make it more productive through agricultural inputs and mechanization so that it may become a worthy and profitable occupation for the farmer.

For all-round agricultural development in the province, the ADC during the last 8 years, prepared 153 schemes envisaging an expenditure of over Rs. 450 crore. 143 schemes costing Rs. 438.33 crore were approved by the Government out of which 88 schemes are at present under implementation and these relate to irrigation, drainage, agriculture, housing and communication etc. 55 schemes have so far been completed.

ities and evements
Barrage & Barrage

Gudu Barrage and Ghulam Muhammad Barrage are the two major projects of ADC in which the Government Department of Colonization, Irrigation, Drainage, Buildings and Roads, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Co-operative and Animal Husbandry are functioning under ADC control.

Gudu Barrage was completed in April, 1962 and the command area declared an ADC Project the same year. The project covers an area of 33 lac acres in Sukkur, Jacobabad and parts of Larkana and Kalat districts out of which 28 lac acres are culturable and mostly private owned.

Last barrage on the river Indus, the Ghulam Muhammad Barrage commands a gross area of 34 lac acres in Hyderabad and Thatta districts, out of which 28 lac acres are culturable command. In February, 1962 the G. M. Barrage was declared an ADC Project for planned agricultural development.

ization

Colonization as a modern day concept is a multi-purpose operation. Roads have to be dug, cattle cared for, the veterinary services provided, markets, mandi towns, schools and hospitals built before new land could be settled.

In the face of population pressure this multi-pronged operation had to be completed at a fast pace.

In Gudu about 6 lac acres of State land were allocated for disposal according to Government rules of 1961. Over 1,10,000 acres were reserved for auction and 2,39,000 acres for locals and the rest for various other categories.

Bulk of State land has been disposed of and 5,000 families have newly settled in Gudu.

In G. M. Barrage 12 lac acres have so far been disposed of including disposal of over 8 lac acres in barely 8 years since ADC took over. Over 35,000 settlers have found their new home in G. M. Barrage project.

Irrigation

In Gudu, in ADC period, 4 major canal systems have almost been completed. They are : Bhagnari Sind Feeder, Desert Feeder, Ghotki Feeder and Pat Feeder. The canals are non-perennial, flowing in Kharif only, extending over an area of 2,000 miles. These irrigate approximately 27 lac acres.

In GMB, a network of canals started in 1954, is to be completed sometime in 1970. Over 2,200 miles of main canals and minor distributaries half of which in ADC period, have so far been constructed irrigating 24 lac acres.

A scheme for installing 200 tubewells on the left bank of Gudu Barrage to forestall water-logging is under implementation.

Salinity and water-logging affect a large acreage in G. M. Barrage. As a counter measure, about 1,000 miles of drains have been constructed, 800 miles in ADC period alone, thus improving over 13 lac acres. 400 miles of main drains still to be dug along with the field drains to be constructed by the farmers will complete the system and will reclaim all affected land.

Agriculture

Agriculture received a great boost in ADC period in the two projects. 8 lac acres were added to the cultivated area making a total of 20 lac acres in Gudu while in GMB 12 lac acres of cultivated area was almost doubled. Moreover, through jungle clearance alone 4.15 lac acres have been added to the culturable area ; 1.15 lac acres in Gudu and 3.00 lac acres in G. M. Barrage.

In Gudu, cotton is emerging as a major crop on the left bank since it was introduced 4 years ago. The area under cotton in 1969 was 1 lac 20 thousand acres and the yield per acre improved 100 per cent.

The main crop in GMB had been paddy which caused water-logging. Presently, therefore, on ADC's insistence dry crops like sugarcane and maize are being increasingly cultivated.

oving culture

Steady pace is maintained in training farmers at centres which are being gradually established for every 2-3 Union Councils in the two Projects. 10-15 young and literate farmers are chosen every year and trained at each centre in agricultural practices, plant protection, use of inputs like fertilizer and certified seed, soil reclamation and management, irrigation, horticulture and forestry. Centres further provide fertilizer, certified seed, machinery, veterinary services, poultry and technical advice.

Further a systematic survey of holdings around the service centres is conducted and a full plan is prepared. From the farmers surveyed, 10% are chosen for individual training on their own fields.

Farm Plan keeps a check on farmer's resources, notes his weakness, suggests remedies and evaluates results achieved. Agricultural data regarding all farmers is recorded and their progress towards modern agriculture is carefully noted.

As a result, fertilizer is now being used by 50% farmers. 30% farmers and more make their own plant protection arrangements. Per acre yield has almost been doubled in Gudu Barrage Project and substantially increased in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage.

Uptil now 25 Farmers Service Centres have been established in Gudu Barrage and 7 are functioning in G. M. Since the centres were first established about 3 years ago, hundreds of farmers have been trained.

restation

The programme calls for afforestation on 60,000 acres each in Gudu and Ghulam Muhammad Barrages. Work is completed on 60,000 acres in Gudu and 14,000 acres in GMB.

nal Hus- lry

Animal Husbandry Farms are established in order to maintain and- improve the breed of the cattle peculiar to the area concerned.

At the 3 farms in the 2 projects, Bhagnari and Kundi Buffalo Farms in Gudu and Red Sindhi Cattle Farm in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage, 750 cattle and 1500 poultry are maintained.

At Kherimurat Farm near Rawalpindi about 300 Dhanni Cattle and, 500 Hissardale Sheep are maintained. The Commonwealth Livestock Farm at Rakh Ghulaman recently transferred to ADC on dissolution of Thal Development Authority, maintains 774 Dhanni and Red Sindhi Cattle alongwith 923 sheep also.

At a recently established Dairy Farm near Islamabad as a supplementary scheme to ADERI, 109 Australian breed Illiwarah Cattle, renowned for high milk yield, are being kept.

Besides improving the breed, the maintenance of healthy animals all over the 2 projects receives equal attention. Consequently, Veterinary

Services in Gudu and GMB are being steadily expanded. At present 20 full-fledged hospitals, 12 in Gudu and 8 in GMB are in operation. 78 dispensaries are also functioning in the two projects.

Last year, over 6 lac animals received treatment.

Fisheries

As a supplement to staple food, fish production is being increased in the two projects. Over 38,000 acres of water areas have been developed. As a result fish production has registered a steep rise from 20,000 maunds in 1963 to 70,000 maunds in 1969.

Roads

In Gudu, 330 miles of pacca and 23 miles of katcha roads existed before ADC. Since then, 75 miles of pacca and 29 miles of katcha roads have been completed.

122 miles of pacca and katcha roads existed in GMB before ADC. Since then 234 miles of katcha and 209 miles of pacca roads have been constructed.

Chaks and Mandis

In GMB chaks are established so far with 168 chaks established in ADC period. 22 mandi towns are planned out of which 2 i. e. Tando Ikram and Gharo are in various stages of operation.

In Gudu 200 chaks are planned and 26 existing towns/villages are proposed to be improved into Mandi Towns.

Soan Valley

In 1964. ADC launched a land improvement scheme and works started in earnest in 1965. The scheme covers 34 lac acres of Fatehjang, Pindigheb and Talagang tehsils of Campbellpur District, Gujar Khan tehsil of Rawalpindi District, Chakwal tehsil of Jhelum District and parts of Mianwali and Sargodha Districts.

Its objective is to protect uneroded land from destruction and to reclaim the eroded land as economically as possible and to increase agriculture and forestry production.

The scheme envisages improvement of 12 lac acres and development of 3 lac acres. To improve the land, gullies are plugged and Check Dams constructed in order to reduce the flow of water and facilitate soil conservation.

Eroded land is levelled and made culturable with the help of heavy machinery. Wherever feasible, small dams are constructed to control floods, facilitate soil conservation, reduce erosion and provide irrigation through stored water.

Uptil now, one lac and 73 thousand acres have been made more productive and 58 thousand acres made culturable for the first time. Thousands of small land-holders are thereby benefitted and are looking forward to a better life for the first time.

ll Dams Small Dams are multi-purpose. They are designed to store the water for irrigation as well as for drinking purposes. They also help in stopping soil erosion, reducing intensity of floods in plains and raising water level of the ordinary wells in the vicinity.

The Small Dams Organization was set up in December, 1960 and was transferred to ADC two years later. Extensive surveys have since been carried out and 300 sites are tentatively chosen for such dams. Fifty sites have been found prospective and are being considered in detail.

Twelve dams have so far been constructed at a cost of Rs. 85.00 lac which are designed to irrigate 9,000 acres. Work on eight more dams is in progress and are designed to bring another 12,500 acres under irrigation. The completed dams are :

1. Dungi Dam, Rawalpindi District.
2. Misriot Dam, Rawalpindi District.
3. Sipiala Dam, Campbellpur District.
4. Tanaza Dam, Campbellpur District.
5. Bango Dam, Campbellpur District.
6. Kahl Dam, Hazara District.
7. Grubh Dam, Campbellpur District.
8. Dhurnal Dam, Campbellpur District.
9. Ratti Kassi Dam, Campbellpur District.
10. Miana Ziarat pick-up weir, Hazara District.
11. Bejwala pick-up weir, Hazara District.
12. Mansehra pick-up weir, Hazara District.

The work on the following dams is in progress :—

1. Mang.
2. Kandar.
3. Nirali.
4. Dohk Tahlian.
5. Chichali.
6. Seri.
7. Qibla Bandi.
8. Chattri.

Aderi

To satisfy the demand of a growing population of Rawalpindi/Islamabad large provisions are brought from distant places outside Rawalpindi. However, to solve the problem on a permanent basis and to keep the prices in check, an Agricultural Development Estate has been proposed in the hinterland of Rawalpindi where vegetables can be grown, poultry developed and milk animals kept.

The proposed Agricultural Development Estate, Rawalpindi/Islamabad (ADERI) stretches over a privately owned area nearabout Rawalpindi, out of which the culturable command may in time assume the shape of ADERI. The project area will get irrigation through lift channels from the Soan and Sil Rivers, Small Dams, Tubewells and the Sprinklers.

As a forerunner to ADERI, an area of 2,500 acres, eight miles from Rawalpindi, has been turned into a pilot project. Irrigation is made possible through a two-and-a-half miles long lift channel which brings water from the Soan, supplemented by two tubewells and a small earthen dam. Consequently, 400 maunds of vegetables are being produced daily.

In the pilot area one Farmer Service Centre has also been established providing agricultural supplies and machinery and facilities for marketing, farmers training and agricultural extension, etc. One poultry farm providing 60 broilers a day is also functioning. ADERI will have 10 such farms. A Dairy Farm is being established on 1,000 acres which will initially support 200 Sahiwal and Red Sindhi and 100 Illiwara Cows. A Modern Dairy Factory is also proposed with an initial capacity of processing 20,000 lbs. of milk per day of which 5,000 lbs. will be available from ADC Dairy Farm and the rest from local herdsmen.

Adek

A similar scheme, *i.e.* an Agricultural Development Estate for Karachi has also been proposed. For the present an extensive survey of population increase and food requirement in the future years has been completed and a pilot scheme near Malir has been put into operation. One Farmer Service Centre has also been established.

Seed

For multiplication purposes, ADC runs 18 Seed Farms spread over 31,300 acres in West Pakistan. For Seed Testing 8 Laboratories are maintained at Lahore, Peshawar, Sahiwal, Multan, Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Sargodha and Hyderabad.

So far, ADC has distributed 78 lac maunds of certified seed through its own Wholesale Depots and other channels in the Province.

Fertilizer

Fertilizer distribution is another function of ADC. 39 lac tons of fertilizer have been distributed in West Pakistan since ADC started operation.



Mechanical techniques are introduced to boost up production.

First goods train being loaded at D. G. Khan.



nization

12 Workshops and a fleet of tractors, buldozers, scrappers and other agricultural machinery placed at strategic points in West Pakistan, provide facilities to the progressive farmer to improve his land and increase his agricultural production.

A separate Wing devoted to mechanical engineering constantly improves its performance by devising new methods of planning, organization and service. While the earth-moving machinery including tractors etc., is hired out to farmers and cultivators for development of their land, the workshops are busy in the repair and maintenance and the manufacture of more and more spare parts of the existing machinery thereby keeping up the tempo of agricultural development on the one hand while reducing the foreign exchange cost on spares imports on the other.

At some of ADC workshops, the engineers have succeeded in manufacturing the agricultural implements like mould-board plough, cultivator-tiller, disk-harrow, etc. The biggest machine manufactured so far is the pegdrum type thresher, equally good for rice or wheat and whose capacity is five times that of the other locally made threshers. The thresher is undergoing trial these days.

To give a fillip to mechanised farming, ADC had in the past, imported 400 Zadrugar Tractors which were marketted at 'no profit no loss' basis.

★★★

Forests

Forests play an important role in the economy of the country. Apart from providing timber, firewood, fodder, wildlife, fruits, seeds, rosin, recreation etc., they regulate water supplies and furnish aesthetic values. The forests in West Pakistan cover an area of 1,82,78,870 acres besides 29,608 miles canalside plantations and 9,952 miles roadside plantations. Most of the forest area is unproductive such as Cholistan extending over 83,20,000 acres and forest area of Quetta Region consisting of 22,94,301 acres. Besides there are other large unproductive areas in Hyderabad, Lahore and Peshawar regions. The classification of the forest areas is as below :—

	Class of Forests	Total area	
1.	Reserved Forests	31,54,610	acres.
2.	Protected Forests	1,15,70,321	,,
3.	Unclassed Forests	7,76,880	,,
4.	Guzara Forests	11,99,749	,,
5.	Resumed Lands	1,24,243	,,
6.	Section 38 Areas	2,49,477	,,
7.	Chos Act	27,101	,,
8.	Frontier Region Forests	11,74,529	,,
9.	Forests under various legal status	1,960	,,
	Total :—	1,82,78,870	acres.

Linear Plantations (Protected Forests)

1.	Canalside plantations	29,608	Miles.
2.	Roadside plantations	9,952	,,
	Total :—	39,560	Miles

Working Plans/Schemes

An area of 31,83,822 acres of regular forests and 3,226 miles of canalside and roadside plantations is covered by sanctioned working plans. Working plans for 7,22,684 acres compact forest area and 14,740 miles of linear plantation are under preparation. Working plans for the remaining area of 1,43,72,364 acres and 21,594 miles are yet to be prepared.

Some of the vast unproductive forest areas, such as Cholistan extending over 83,20,000 acres, forest areas of Quetta-Kalat Regions consisting of 22,94,301 acres and range lands of Hyderabad and Multan Regions do not require working plan. However, steps are being taken to prepare working plan for remaining areas as early as possible. Forests are being managed according to the prescriptions of the working plans. The areas not covered by any working plan are managed in accordance with the annual plan of operations sanctioned by the competen authority.

Afforestation

Afforestation constitutes a major activity of the Forest Department in West Pakistan. The objective is to bring about 20% of the land area under vegetative cover in order to improve the protective and aesthetic values of the land. Afforestation is being done according to a phased programme prescribed in the working plans/schemes/annual programmes.

The bulk of the work is being done in irrigated plantations in the plans, in riverain belts of Hyderabad Region and along canals. During 1968-69, the following areas were taken up for afforestation :—

i) Regular Forests	70,113 acres.
ii) Linear plantations (Canalside and roadside plantations).	1,481 Av. miles.

Regeneration

Along with afforestation it is also necessary that he felled areas are regenerative promptly in order to maintain effective forest cover and ensure sustained supply of forest produce. Sowing and planting was undertaken to supplement natural regeneration in the light of the prescriptions of working plans. Artificial regeneration was also carried out wherever necessary. Following forest areas were regenerative during the year under review :—

i) Regular Forests	48, 08 acres.
ii) Linear Plantations	488 miles.

Exploitation

In order to derive various benefits from the forest, besides other operations the forests are exploited according to the prescriptions of the working plans. The areas worked and the out-turn obtained during 1968-69 are as follows :—

Area exploited	Timber obtained	Firewood obtained
i) 42,084 acres.	70,90,594 cft.	2,78,59,916 cft.
ii) 428 miles Peshawar Region.	37.56.639 cft.	11.41.289 cft.

Soil Conservation and Watershed Management

During 1968-69, 7,260 acres area was tackled in Hyderabad and Lahore Regions, besides check daming amounting to 2,60,460 cft., in Peshawar and Quetta Regions.

The best way of maintenance of forests and land values is through proper watershed management by which aggregate resources of a catchment are coordinated in a scientific manner. Planned watershed management has been introduced in an area of about 85,000 acres in Murree Hills, Kaghan Valley and Galies Forest Division and over the entire watershed areas of the Mangla reservoir. 1,662 acres area was terraced and fruit planting over 720 acres was done during the year 1968-69.

Range Management

About 3 quarters of the land mass of West Pakistan receive rainfall less than 15 inches. This vast tract is unsuitable for agriculture as well as forestry without irrigation. In arid and semi-arid areas where facilities of artificial irrigation are not available, Range Management is the most economic use of land. The development of grazing areas is being carried out in Thal, D.I. Khan, D.G. Khan, Cholistan, Kohistan, Registan, Quetta and Lasbella areas under various development schemes and the progress achieved during the year is satisfactory and encouraging. So far an area of 1,88,42,287 acres has been taken up for range development.

Sericulture

The Sericulture Division of West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation was transferred to the Forest Department on 1-10-1966. The irrigated plantations of West Pakistan have a fair percentage of mulberry trees. Japanese Mulberry has been introduced in various plantations in order to encourage the silk rearing industry. About 5,282 ounces of silk worm seed were distributed amongst the public at a total cost of Rs. 2,79,867 during the year as against 2,083 ounces issued at the cost of Rs. 4 ,660 during last year. Besides an amount of about Rs. 44,000 was realized on account of permits issued to the silk worm rearers for plucking mulberry leaves from the forest plantations.

Sericulture is being expanded in West Pakistan under a development scheme. Mulberry plants are also distributed amongst the public to provide incentive for the development of sericulture industries. During the year 1,68,680 mulberry plants were distributed under this programme. Total income derived by the sericulturists from the sericultural operations in the year under report was to the tune of about Rs. 25 lac.

Nurseries

Nurseries are raised to make afforestation and regenerations programmes a success. Nurseries were sown over an area of 614 acres during 1968-69. besides maintenance of nurseries extending over 1,296 acres

raised during last year. In all 1,49,21,841 plants/stumps were extracted during the year for departmental use and distribution to various agencies and private planters. At the close of the year number of available plants in the nurseries is about 1,62,85,000.

Tree Planting Week

During 1968-69 in all 16,05,432 plants/cuttings were distributed to Government agencies and 19,43,421 plants to private land owners during planting weeks. Nominal price of plants is charged to ensure their proper use and a total amount of Rs.1,55,939.22 was realized from such sales. Planting technique was also explained to the public wherever required. Wide publicity was made through press and radio and lectures were also delivered at various institutions and public places. Publicity posters were also displayed at prominent places. Basic Democrats were actively associated with the Tree Planting Campaigns.

Wild Life

In the beginning of the year there were in all 5 games sanctuaries/reserves consisting of 4,92,159 acres. 10 game sanctuaries/reserves extending over 71,04,593 acres were created during the year. Strict control was exercised and offenders were challaned under Game Rules, wherever it was found necessary.

Revenue and Expenditure

During 1968-69, the Forest Department earned a net profit of Rs. 65,68,460. Total revenue receipt was Rs.5,24,06,750 against the expenditure of Rs. 4,58,38,270 including development expenditure. The break-up of expenditure is as follows :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Regular budget	3,43,63,850
(*ii*) Development budget	1,14,74,420
Total :	4,58,38,270

Aerial Forest Inventory Unit

An Aerial Forest Inventory Unit has been established under a development scheme in Peshawar Forest Region to carry out inventory of forest resources by using advanced inventory techniques. The future management plans of hill forests will be based on the data obtained by the Unit. The activities of the unit are consisted of aerial photography, preparation of volume and growth tables and ground checks during the year under review.

Pakistan Forest Institute

During 1968-69, 120 research projects were in hand in various research branches and 7 students obtained B.Sc. (Hons) Degree in Forestry and 18 students secured Diploma in Forestry. Eight and 24 students joined the degree and diploma courses respectively besides 15 and 13 who completed their one year of studies at the Institute. Besides initial training, the Pakistan Forest Institute also arranges refresher courses for in-service personnel of the West Pakistan and Azad Kashmir Forest Departments. During the year an in-service refresher course was held for serving Forest Rangers, which was attended by 14 participants.

* * *

Fisheries

Coastal Fisheries

In the year 1964, as a constitutional obligation, management of the Coastal Fisheries was transferred from the Central Government to the Provincial Government. Since then the development and management of the Mekran Coast fisheries is being carried out by the Fisheries Directorate, West Pakistan.

During the year 1969, strenuous efforts were made to boost the fish landing facilities to the fishermen. As the result of it 24,000 tons of fresh fish, including shell fish, valued at Rs. 2,20,00,000 was landed at the various points on the Mekran Coast.

Steps were taken to decrease the cost of salt required for curing the fish and to improve the standard of the cured fish by affording curing facilities to the Fish Curers of Pasni and Gwadur at the Government Fish Curing Yards. Statistics collected show that 14,145 M. tons of fish was exported and foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1,58,76,661 earned during the financial year 1968-69. Another Fish Curing Yard is under construction at Jiwani which is expected to be completed by 1970.

Fresh water supply system at Pasni has been improved and three more tube-wells are being constructed to increase the water supply from 50,000 gallons to 15,00,000 gallons per day. Arrangements for fresh water supply to Gwadur port are being made by setting up 4 Sea Water Distillation Plants which would supply 6,000 gallons per day. Besides, survey is in progress for arranging fresh water supply to the Gwadur port from the Dasht Kaur. The survey is to be completed in January, 1970. With the successful completion of this survey, it might be possible to supply 3,00,000 gallons of fresh water both to the public as well as to the Fish Harbour and Industrial concerns at Gwadur. In addition to these measures, scheme for the training of local fishermen in the use of mechanized fishing boats and improved fishing methods is under implementation at Pasni.

Culture of Exotic Fish

The following exotic fish are being cultured in West Pakistan :—

i) European carp/Common carp/German carp (Cyprinus carpio).

This fish, imported from Thailand in June, 1964, has been successfully bred at Chhenawan Fish Farm. Its young ones have been planted successfully in the various water resources of the Peshawar Division and in the Mangla Dam. This fish now forms the main fishery of the Mangla Dam.

ii) Chinese Grass Carp (Ctenopharyngodon idellus).

Induced spawning of Chinese Grass Carp was conducted at Haleji Lake during the months of April and June, 1969 but without success. Further experiments conducted in the month of July, 1969, however, yielded about 1,000 fertilized eggs.

iii) Gold Fish (Carassius auratus).

Different varieties of Gold Fish were bred at the Chhenawan Fish Farm, Sohawa nursery, Panjteerith Fish Farm and in the tanks of the Fisheries Directorate. A large number of resultant fry of Single Tail, Double Tail, and Cornet obtained as a result of the breeding, was sold to the aquarists at a nominal price.

iv) Tilapia (Tilapia mossambica).

This imported African fish has now established itself in the waters around the Haleji Lake and other seepage waters of the Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions. It has been introduced in the Peshawar Division where it is doing well.

Fish Seed Farms and Nurseries

The Nurseries constructed at Peshawar, Sohawa, Ghund, Khori and Hyderabad are operating successfully. The main object for the construction of these nurseries was to collect fry/fingerlings of major carps from the adjoining carp breeding centres and keep them in these nurseries for stocking in the public and private waters.

Steps were taken to develop the dams, viz., Bolan Dam, Rawal Dam and Baran Dam.

Nearly 28,250 fry/fingerlings of carps were stocked in the Bolan Dam. Approximately, 1,912 maunds of fish has been caught from the Bolan Dam and a revenue of Rs. 27,500 has been realized by leasing out the fisheries rights.

About 57,914 fry/fingerlings of carps were stocked in the Rawal Dam during the year. Commercial exploitation could not be undertaken in the dam as fishing in the dam is not allowed due to the reasons that the water is being used for drinking purposes. The dam is open to anglers. 4,661 licences were issued during the year and an amount of Rs. 4,661 has been realized as licence fee.

Similarly 72,072 fry of Mahasheer and Torki were stocked in the Baran Dam during the year.

Development of abandoned Canals

Work on the development of abandoned irrigation canals, viz. Upper Magason Canal, District Muzaffargarh; Old Haveli Canal, District Multan; Sadiq Feeder Canal, District Rahim Yar Khan and abandoned canal at Larkana was continued during the year to make them suitable for fish culture.

More than 1,04,000 fry/fingerlings of major carps were stocked in the abandoned irrigation canals. Approximately, 205 maunds of fish was netted from these abandoned canals and Rs. 11,050 realized as income by leasing out of the fishing rights.

Fisheries Training

During the year under report, the Fisheries Training Centre, Lahore trained 43 private trainees. In addition to this, 15 Assistant Warden Fisheries and 2 Gazetted Officers were also imparted training on various aspects of fishery. Since the establishment of Training Centre 1,240 persons have been trained.

Management of Lakes

The Mancher Lake and *Dhands* of the Nara Canal continued to be operated departmentally.

Mancher Lake

The total production of fish from the Mancher Lake was 22,370 maunds, valued at Rs. 7,57,615. The Department has realized a revenue of Rs. 1,51,523 as its share. Salvaging of fry/fingerlings of carps was continued and 3,75,000 fry/fingerlings were salvaged and liberated in the lake.

Nara Canal Dhands

Total production of fish from these *Dhands* was 9,063 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,26,254. The Government share was Rs. 1,08,835. Stocking of these *Dhands* was continued and 5,69,642 fry/fingerlings of carps were salvaged and stocked in these *Dhands*.

Trout Culture

The trout hatcheries established in the province, viz., at Kaghan, Swat and Chitral, are working satisfactorily. Stripping operations were carried out in all the three hatcheries and 84,153 eyed ova and 1,40,753 alevins were obtained and stocked in suitable streams of the Kaghan, Swat and Chitral Valley.

As always, the Kaghan Valley was visited by the anglers. Six hundred and eighty-four licences against a fee of Rs. 4,763/- were issued to the anglers who caught about 4,700 fish, weighing about 7,050 lbs. The anglers usually completed the quota of 6 fish a day within the first hour or two. In Swat the State Authorities issued licences amounting to Rs. 160/-, and 42 trout fish were hooked by the anglers.

Income

As in the previous years the fishery rights of all of the public water resources of West Pakistan were leased out through open auction. The income thus realized amounted to Rs. 18,05,593/-.

Conservation

Maximum protection was given to important food fish, viz., Rohu, Thaila and Morakha during the breeding season to allow them to propagate freely. At the same time every effort was made to protect young ones (under 12" size) of the important food fish so that they may attain maturity and breed before they are netted. The West Pakistan Fishery Ordi-

nance, 1961, which serves the purpose, was vigorously enforced throughout the province and offenders were brought to book. The number of cases detected during the year was 2,555 and an amount of Rs. 22,839/- was realized either as court fine or as compensation fee from the defaulters. Fishing licences issued to the anglers during the year totalled to 19,566.

Publications

During the year under report the following publications were brought out :—

1) Tenth Annual Report of the Directorate of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June, 1969.
2) Proceedings of the Conference of Fisheries Officers of Government of West Pakistan.
3) Curing of Fish on Mekran Coast.
4) Trout in Swat State.
5) Decade of Progress in Inland and Coastal Fisheries in West Pakistan. *Agri. Pak.*, Vol. 19, No. 93, pp. 573-590.
6) Fish of Dal Lake, Kashmir. *Agri. Pak.*, Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 733-740.
7) Review of the Research work done by the Directorate of Fisheries, West Pakistan. *Agri. Pak.*, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 557-572.
8) Introduction of Trout in Chitral, *Pak. Jou. Sci.*, Vol. 22, No. (1&2), pp. 34-41.

Departmental Library

The Departmental Library contains a good collection of about one thousand and five hundred scientific technical books, journals, reprints and periodicals on fishery. Some of the books have been purchased and a number of them received as a donation.

Animal Husbandry

The Animal Husbandry Sub-Sector had tentative original proposal of Rs. 239.26 lakhs for both on-going and new schemes but due to financial stringency, the activities on construction as well as revenue sides were curtailed to a great extent. It was, however, ensured that the steady progresss be maintained in all the development schemes which comprised of mainly disease control, livestock breeding, dairying, education and research. Special emphasis was laid on controlling and combating animal diseases throughout the province.

The main activities of the department are the disease control amongst breeding of livestock at village level and poultry development in rural areas.

The financial allocation provided in 1968-69 under various heads is as under :

Sr. No.	Name of Head	On-going Schemes	New Schemes
		R:	Rs.
1	Disease Control	25.74 lakhs	3.63 lakhs
2	Breeding	18.63 ,,	20.26 ,,
3	Education & Research	16.63 ,,	4.70 ,,
4	Dairying	12.00 ,,	0.10 ,,
5	Others	3.79 ,,	0.26 ,,
	Total :—	76.33 lakhs	28.95 lakhs

In addition to above, a sum of Rs. 0.37 lakhs has been provided by Agricultural Research Council, Government of Pakistan for conducting research work on a typical cattle diseases *i.e.* Johne's Disease and Anaerobic Diseases of livestock in West Pakistan and the production of suitable vaccines for their control.

Disease Control

The following schemes with a total provision of Rs. 29.37 lakhs have been included for implementation during 1968-69 :—

1. Training of 1200 Stock Assistants at Union Councils level.
2. Provision of medicines in 1500 Union Councils.
3. Employment of 1500 Stock Assistants at Union Councils level for the prevention and eradication of infectious diseases.

4. Additional Staff and facilities for the existing veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.
5. Construction of residential quarters for the staff working at various hospitals in Peshawar Region.
6. Provision of staff to new hospitals and dispensaries.
7. Electrification of buildings of Civil Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in Peshawar Region.

Mortality amongst livestock was considerably reduced and confidence was infused in public about the effectiveness of aid.

The number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on 30th June 1968 was 85[illegible] which would be increased by 18 during the year 1968-69. In addition to this, microscopes, refrigerators and professional journals would be provided. Under the scheme, employment of 1500 Stock Assistants at Union Councils level in West Pakistan which was approved by Economic Committee of the National Economic Council, the number of Stock Assistants recruited till 30th June 1968 was 527 which would be increased to 595 by the close of year 1968-69. Under the scheme for the provision of medicines to the Union Councils where Stock Assistants already provided during the Second Five Year Plan, the Stock Assistants are being supplied specific drugs for the control of diseases amongst livestock.

Under the scheme, construction of residential quarters for the staff working at the various hospitals in Peshawar Region, some of the residential quarters have been constructed during the year 1968-69 to accommodate the staff working at the various hospitals. Under the scheme, provision of staff to new hospitals and dispensaries in West Pakistan, 50 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been employed in Lahore and Multan Regions during the year 1968-69. Some of the buildings of Veterinary hospitals in Peshawar Region have also been electrified for the provision of Veterinary aid to diseased animals brought to the hospitals during night hours and for the improvement of laboratory work and storage purposes.

The number of animals treated and castrated etc. for the year 1968-69 is given below :—

Particulars		1968-69 (upto 31-12-69)
1. No. of animals treated	...	1,47,25,259
2. No. of scrub males castrated	...	4,79,806
3. No. of animals dewormed against endo parasites.	...	85,92,316
4. No. of animals vaccinated	...	1,50,94,215

Targets for 1969-70

A new scheme for the training of 1200 Stock Assistants was initiated during 1965-66 and has been completed on 30th June 1969 for meeting the demand of Union Councils in West Pakistan. The main object of that scheme was to provide veterinary aid at the very door step of livestock owners. Under the scheme for the provision of medicines, specific drugs and medicines would be provided for the effective control of livestock diseases to Union Councils where Stock Assistants have already been provided At present 2665 Stock Assistants are working under different schemes in different Regions in West Pakistan. Under the scheme "Employment of 1500 Stock Assistants duly approved by E.C.N.E.C." four hundred more Stock Assistants would be employed during 1969-70. At present there are 903 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 850 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Some of the dispensaries have been up-graded and 80 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been provided during the year 1967-68 and provision of 20 more Veterinary Assistant Surgeons has been made for 1969-70.

Breeding

The following schemes at a total provision of Rs. 20.63 lakhs have been included for implementation during the year 1968-69 :—

1. Maintenance of breeding bulls on subsidy.
2. Distribution and maintenance of rams.
3. Poultry extension in rural areas.
4. Increased broiler production through conservation of superior animals at Landhi Cattle Colony, Karachi.
5. Improvement of breeding activities on key village basis.

Targets

During 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 12.53 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of different subsidy schemes. Under these, bulls would be maintained in cattle key breeding areas. 1000 more breeding rams of improved type would be purchased and distributed in the sheep breeding areas 26,000 breeding birds and 159,500 hatching eggs would also be distributed at subsidised rates in the poultry extension key areas. Under the scheme for the conservation of superior animals at Landhi Cattle Colony, 10,710 tons of maize and sorghum are expected to be received and would be distributed among cattle breeders at subsidized rates.

Poultry

The work on the following schemes at a total provision of Rs. 11.14 lakhs is in progress for the year :—

1. Modernization of the existing poultry farms at Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta.
2. Establishment of poultry husbandry, production, research and training project.

3. Establishment of poultry rearing and demonstration units at Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.
4. Acquisition of land for Government Poultry Farm, Mardan.

A new project "Establishment of Poultry Husbandry Production, Research and Training Project" was approved by the Provincial Government. This scheme is under implementation.

Land costing Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been acquired for the expansion and development of Government Poultry Farm, Mardan.

Animal Breeding/ Research Stations

The following schemes at a total provision of Rs. 7.13 lakhs are included for their implementation during the year 1968-69 :—

1. Development expenditure at Livestock Experiment Station, Qadirabad.
2. Fresian-Sahiwal Cattle Cross-breeding programme at Bahadurnagar.
3. Pilot project for cross-breeding of Australian Ill aware short horn with Sahiwal at Bahadurnagar.
4. Increase in the production of Nucleus Stud Stock at Government Farms.
5. Establishment of Livestock Experiment Station Karakul-cum-Awasi at Rakh Khairewala, District Muzaffargarh.
6. Provision of spare parts and accessories for maintenance of vehicles, tractors and other machinery.
7. Provision of library books and laboratory equipment for the Directorate of Livestock Farms.

Additional facilities are being provided to grow more fodder for the livestock maintained at Qadirabad.

To augment the milk supply in the country and fix a new breed, it has been decided to conduct controlled cross breeding experiments with exotic milk and beef breeds. This is being planned at Bahadurnagar and necessary buildings are under construction for which Rs. 1.38 lakhs have been provided during 1968-69. Rs. 1.13 lakhs exist for the construction work at livestock experiment station Nabisar Road.

To undertake research on modern lines, text books, technical journals and laboratory equipment are being procured and Rs. 0.50 lakhs have been provided during the year 1968-69.

Sheep Breeding

The strength of Karakul including young stock was 254 and the total strength including cross breed was 816 at the end of the quarter ending 30th September 1969. The strength of Awasi including young stock was

151 and the total strength including cross breed with local sheep was 409 at the end of the quarter ending 30-9-1968. Twenty-nine Awasi rams were issued during 1967-68 and 4 during the current year upto 30th September 1968 in extension areas for breeding purpose.

Awasi breed of sheep is a triple purpose breed yielding more milk, mutton and wool for carpets. This breed is suitable for semi-arid conditions and is, therefore, being multiplied at livestock breeding stations.

Targets for 1969-70

A sum of Rs. 20.92 lakhs has been provided for the continuance of research in the field of animal breeding and research during 1969-70.

Education and Research

The following schemes at a total provision of Rs. 20.59 lakhs are included for their implementation during the year 1968-69 :—

1. Livestock Production Research Institute West Pakistan.
2. West Pakistan Veterinary Research Livestock, Lahore.
3. Modernization of Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories in West Pakistan.
4. Foot and Mouth Disease Research Centre, Lahore.
5. Boring of 10" diameter tube-well at West Pakistan Research Institute, Peshawar.
6. Scheme for the study of Johne's Disease of Livestock in West Pakistan.
7. Scheme for the study of Anaerobic Diseases of Livestock.
8. Grant of scholarships to the students for studies at the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
9. Additions and improvement of the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
10. Scheme for the provision of modern equipments in the laboratories of the College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
11. Scheme for the installation of new tubewell in the premises of College of Animal Husbandry, Lahore.
12. Extension of Wool Research Laboratory, Bahawalpur.

Rs. 77 lakhs have been provided during 1968-69 for the construction work, equipment of laboratories and continuance of the staff.

The West Pakistan Veterinary Research Institute at Harike Road, Lahore initiated during the second plan continued for disease investigation, research and production of sera and vaccines for the control and eradication of livestock diseases. The sub-stations at Peshawar and

Karachi are doing diagnostic work in pasteurollosis, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Mastitis, in cattle and buffaloes and poultry diseases. Rs. 3.90 lakhs have been provided during the year 1968-69 for the constructing of residential quarter, chemicals and continuance of the research staff.

Wool Research Laboratory at Bahawalpur is being extended and equipped with laboratory equipment to conduct wool research experiments and Rs, 10,000/-have been provided for the year 1968-69.

Dairying

The following schemes at a total provision of Rs. 12.10 lakhs have been included for their implementation during the year 1968-69 :—

1. Karachi Milk Supply Scheme.
2. Lahore Milk Supply Scheme.
3. Supply of skimmed powder to Karachi Milk Scheme Plant.

Licences for setting up dairy plants in private sector have been issued to Cow and Gate in Sargodha and Horlicks in Jhang pockets. Nestle, a leading foreign firm in the line is also coming up. Glaxo is already flourishing at Renala Khurd, District Sahiwal and preparing baby food. Glaxo is purchasing about 800 maunds milk daily.

The schemes of dairying would be continued during the year 1969-70 and a sum of Rs. 25.10 lakhs has been demanded in the budget.

Cattle Breeding

Keeping in view the livestock census and the shortage of stud bulls it was necessary to resort to artificial insemination. It is an accomplished fact that with the introduction of this new technique the question of shortage of proven bulls has been covered and the results obtained are quite encouraging. The work is gaining momentum and the heavy expenditure of keeping the bulls has been curtailed to the minimum.

Poultry Breeding

In order to meet the shortage of animal protein, great stress has been laid on the rearing of poultry which takes very short time to raise it and to provide sufficient quantity of animal protein in the form of eggs and flesh is receiving great encouragement in the private sector.

A brief account of the development and non-development schemes under operation in this region during the year under report is as under :—

Development Schemes

1. Training

Under the scheme candidates were selected for training as Stock Assistants at a monthly stipend of Rs. 30/— P.M. each for a period of six months. The candidates who successfully completed this training have since been employed and they are working satisfactorily in the Union Councils and providing veterinary aid to the farmer at his door step.

2. Additional Staff

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been provided under this scheme to extend better veterinary facilities in the rural area.

3. Breeding Rams

In order to improve the quality of wool and mutton, selected rams were supplied in the breeding area; the results are quite satisfactory.

4. Breeding Bulls

Under this scheme top quality breeding bulls were entertained on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 30/-P.M. each to cover the shortage of stud bulls; the results of which were most encouraging.

5. Provision of Medicines

A considerable amount was spent for the purchase of drugs for the treatment of livestock at the Union Councils' level.

6. Poultry Rearing and Demonstration units

The aims and objects of this scheme are to provide technical know-how and training facilities to those interested in poultry farming and to help introduce broiler industry in the private sector. Broiler chicks were reared and sold to the public in various regions.

7. Rural Areas

Breeding birds of exotic breeds and hatching eggs were supplied amongst the rural population under this scheme at subsidized rates of Rs. 3/- per bird and paisa 0.25 per hatching egg.

Non-Development Scheme

8. Artificial Insemination Centres

Under this scheme Artificial Insemination Centres are functioning at district headquarters throughout the province.

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Board of Revenue

Land Utilization Department

This Department is concerned with the disposal of State land in the New Barrages of Southern Zone namely, Gudu Barrage, Ghulam Muhammmad Barrage and Sukkur Barrage.

The State land was being disposed of according to allocations made category-wise in accordance with the policy framed earlier. Keeping in view the changed circumstances the whole policy regarding disposal of State land has been re-orientated. The Governor, West Pakistan constituted a Study Group to probe into the policy of grant of land in the Southern Zone. On the recommendations made by the Study Group the balance area of certain categories in Ghulam Muhammad Barrage and Gudu Barrage was cancelled and made available for allotment to locals of Southern Zone. The detail of the area now allocated to locals is as under :—

		Acres
Ghulam Muhammad Barrage	...	2,82,180
Gudu Barrage	...	1,47,180
Sukkur Barrage	...	1,09,174

A phased programme has been chalked out for expeditious disposal of State land to locals for the guidance of the local officers. The work of allotment of land to locals is in progress. According to the programme, the entire area is required to be disposed of to locals by 30th June, 1970.

To facilitate speedy disposal of State land in the Southern Zone, the provisions of the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912 (Punjab Act V of 1912) have been extended to the Southern Zone and the Deputy Colonization Officers, Revenue Officers, Assistant Revenue Officers have been conferred powers of Collector thereunder.

The allotment of land to Retired/Retiring Civil Government Servants has been banned with effect from 18th October, 1969 and the scheme governing such grants has been discontinued. Disposal of State land by auction in the barrages has been suspended.

fication/ endment and inistra- Laws/ s

During the year 1968-69, greater emphasis was laid on the ways and means for the smooth and speedy implementation of the provision of the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1967, which came into force in the whole of the Province of West Pakistan, except the Nasirabad Sub-Division in the Jacobabad District and the Tribal Areas, with effect from the 1st January, 1968. The West Pakistan Land Revenue Rules, 1968 and the West Pakistan Assessment Rules, 1968, were notified in July, 1968. The former rules are primarily concerned with the procedure for preparation and maintenance of record-of-rights, collection of land-revenue, crop inspection and erection and maintenance of survey and boundary marks. The Land Revenue Assessment Rules provide for classification of land and the procedure for assessment of land-revenue thereon. Under the unified Land Revenue Law, the procedure for preparation and maintenance of record-of-rights and assessment of land revenue is on the lines of that which was prevalent in the Northern Zone of the Province. As this procedure is materially different from the one previously in vogue in the former Sind area, arrangements were made to educate selected officers from this region in the details of the new system. Settlement operations on the basis of the new system is already under way in the three districts of Hyderabad, Khairpur and Sukkur.

One of the most important achievements of the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1967 was the conferment of rights of ownership on the land-holders in the former Sind and Khairpur. Under the new Act, all persons who were recorded as "occupants" before the regular colonization started in the South Zone, i.e., the 31st December, 1927, are to be regarded as owners. Such land owners would be free to put their land to any legitimate use, without any liability to pay enhanced assessment and premium. In the case of persons who were granted land by Government on or after 1st January, 1928, the grantees are also to be regarded as owners if they have paid the full price and fulfilled the other conditions of the grant. If not, they shall continue as tenants of Government, till the full price is paid by them, when they will also acquire proprietary rights. As required by the Act, necessary rules for the above purposes were notified on 8th December 1969.

As regards progress in the legislative field, the following enactments have been passed and enforced :—

i) The Punjab Tenancy (Validation and Extension of Period for Payment of Compensation) Ordinance 1969.

The North West Frontier Province Tenancy (Validation and Extension of period for Payment of Compensation) Ordinance, 1969.

The Tenancy Laws in force in the former Punjab and NWFP provided for extension of occupancy tenancies and conferment of proprietary rights on occupancy tenants on payment of compensation by them to their landlords within a fixed time limit. As a large number of occupancy tenants failed to pay the compensation within the prescribed time, the above-mentioned two Ordinances were issued on 5th November 1969, allowing such tenants a further period of one year to deposit the compensation.

ii) The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

In the former Sind, provisions for disposal of State lands were contained in the Sind Land Revenue Code, 1879. The Code was repealed by the West Pakistan Land Revenue Act, 1967. In order to fill up the vacuum thus created in the former Sind and also to have a comprehensive uniform law on the subject throughout the province, the above Ordinance was promulgated on 7th November 1969, for the extension of the Colonization of Government Land (Punjab) Act, 1912, to the rest of the Province.

iii) The Sind Tenancy (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1969:

In order to regulate relations between landlords and tenants in the former Sind, the Sind Tenancy Act, 1950 was passed. No such law was however in force in the Khairpur District. As the agrarian conditions in this district were similar to those prevalent in Sind, the above Ordinance was promulgated on 6th December 1969, for the extensions of the Sind Tenancy Act to the Khairpur District.

iv) The Land Acquisition (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1969;

In order to decentralize powers, give quick compensation to land-owners and protect the interests of the parties to the acquisition proceedings, the above Ordinance was promulgated on 17th December 1969 for amendment in the Land Acquistion Act, 1894, on all West Pakistan basis.

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oldings**

West Pakistan is primarily an agricultural province and the land-holders are seriously confronted with the menace of sub-division and fragmentation of their holdings which undermines the very foundation of sound agricultural economy. Fragmentation of holdings not only results in unnecessary wastage of labour, decrease in production and other resources but also creates innumerable land and water disputes and impedes the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. In fact the maximum utilization of land which is the basic and most important national wealth is impossible unless this disability is removed. Fragmentation of holdings had, therefore, attracted the keen attention of Government Administrators and different schemes were intitiated in various provinces of Pakistan. Ultimately on a directive from the President of Pakistan a uniform law, i.e. the West Pakistan Consolidation of Holdings Ordinance, 1960, was introduced with a two fold objective :—

1. To accelerate the pace of consolidation;
2. To provide a legal sanction for compulsory consolidation of holdings with a view to remove the intransigence of unreasonable land holders.

A major scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 8 crores was put into operation in 22 districts of the former Punjab, N.W.F.P. in the year 1960 and was later extended to Bahawalpur Division in 1966.

The progress achieved during the year 1969 is enumerated below :—

A total number of 375 revenue estates with an area of 7,17,277 acres has been consolidated during the period from January, 1969 to December, 1969. This area was lying scattered into 2,77,011 plots which were reduced to 1,31,140 plots after consolidation thus facilitating the introduction of improved and mechanised methods of cultivation such as installation of tubewells and use of tractors etc. An area of 69,765 acres of waste land has been brought under plough afresh.

Various amenities such as reservation of plots for common needs e.g. extension of village abadis, play-grounds, schools, graveyard, and paths linking with pacca roads, etc. have also been provided during the Consolidation Operations with a view to develop the revenue estates as model villages. The following area has been reserved for various amenities during the year 1969 :—

a) Reservation of land for 125 abadi sites	49 acres
b) Manure pits	70 "
c) Construction of Water tanks	74 "

d) Construction of hospitals	65	acres
e) Construction of Schools	205	,,
f) Construction of additional Village paths	1,105	,,
g) Expansion of graveyards	691	,,
h) Construction of offices for Union Councils	24	,,
i) Construction of Mosques	75	,,

Settlements

Settlement Operatiorns are undertaken by the Revenue Department with a view to revising record of rights and reassessing land revenue. During the year 1969-70 the Settlement Operations remained in progress in the following districts :—

1. Sheikhupura.
2. Kalat.
3. Kachhi.
4. Kohat.
5. Khairpur.
6. Hyderabad.
7. Sukkur.
8. De-excluded area D.G. Khan.
9. Fortsandeman Tehsil of Zhob district.
10. Chagai district.
11. Lasbela.

Settlement operations were concluded in the areas mentioned at 8 and 9 on 31st December, 1969 and 29th February, 1970. In Chagai and Lasbela districts the operations will be completed by 31st May, 1970. The operations in the remaining areas will continue during the next financial year.

The entire Kalat Division is unsettled and unsurveyed. The land revenue system there is very intricate and is different in each district, sub-division, tehsil and even in some revenue circles. In order to bring it at par with the other settled districts of the province settlement operations were started in Kalat district in the year 1962. They are still in progress. Dhadar tehsil of Kachhi district has been settled. The operations are at present in progress in the other tehsils of this district and Kalat and Mastung teshils of Kalat district.

Settlement Officer Quetta, is working under a phased programme settling one tehsil after the other. The operations in the entire division will be concluded on 31st May, 1970.

Settlement operations in Sheikhupura and Kohat districts are going on according to schedule and it is hoped that these will conclude in 1970-71.

The Settlement operations were started in Hyderabad and Khairpur districts with effect from Ist June 1968. It will take at least 4 years to complete the operations there.

Settlement operations in Sukkur and Sialkot districts have been started with effect from Ist June, 1969 and Ist November, 1969 respectively and these will also take at least 4 to 5 years to conclude.

There are still considerable areas which are unsettled or where term of settlement has expired. The Board of Revenue has prepared a comprehensive programme for their settlement and they are to be taken up by turn subject to the availability of funds.

Stamp Wing

Renewal of Repetitive Licences

The existing procedure regarding renewal of licences such as arms and driving licences and also payment of motor vehicle tax was cumbersome. It involved. time consuming visits to the District Courts and other offices by the licencees for obtaining judicial papers, stamps and special renewal stamps covering the renewal fee. Each licencee had then to submit a formal application for renewal to the Licence Issuing Authority and had to wait for a week or so before the licence was renewed or a tax was paid. With a view to cutting out all the evils in getting renewed licences it was decided by the Government that the renewal of licences as well as issue of tax tokens of motor vehicles and payment of other taxes should be transacted through the agencies of Post Office convenient to the licencees with effect from Ist August, 1969, as under ;—

a) Motor driving licences (both private and professional);

b) Arms Licences;

c) Route permits of motor vehicles; and

d) Payment of motor vehicle tax.

Special adhesive stamps of new designs bearing special symbols such as wheel for Motor Driving Licence, Motor Car for Motor Taxation and Gun/Revolver for Arms Licence, and also the year of issue alongwith the denomination have been printed and supplied to all Post Offices through the treasuries and the work of renewal of licences, etc., has started on the new lines with effect from Ist August, 1969. New procedure is aimed at providing maximum facility and convenience to the public in the payment of renewal fees on various licences and motor tax.

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Food

Free enterprise in foodgrains trade remained the bed rock of the Government policy. Limited control on movement of foodgrains towards the border areas was, however, maintained and only issue rate of wheat from Provincial Reserve was notified.

The activities of the Food Department are influenced by the crop conditions. When there is a shortfall the emphasis is to secure supplies from abroad and arrange planned distribution of foodgrains for affording relief to the consumers. At times of plenty, it acts as a custodian of surplus stocks of foodgrains which are preserved for release to consumers during the lean period of the year. With the gradual urbanization and rise in per capita income, there is a regular shift of expenditure on purchase of wheat in comparison to other cereals. Maintenance of an adequate reserve of wheat in the province has, therefore, assumed considerable importance in the context of price stabilization.

Food Deficit/ Surplus

Production of major foodgrains during the year 1968-69 aggregated to 95.16 lakh tons. Excluding 9.52 lakh tons for seed, wastage and cattle feed and 5.14 lakh tons of rice procured for export and supply to East Pakistan, the balance available for internal consumption worked out to 75.38 lakh tons. The population of West Pakistan during the year, 1969 was estimated at 529 lakh soul through projection at the rate of 2.6 per cent increase over the census figures of 1961 during the second plan period and 2.7 per cent in the third plan period. The estimated requirements of wheat and other major cereals for 529 lakh persons at 12.8 ozs. per capita worked-out to 68.91 lakh tons. West Pakistan was thus surplus to the tune of about 6 lakh tons during the year under review.

Food situation during the year 1968-69 remained normal. Wheat of new crop was available in plenty throughout the province. The prices of wheat during the year 1968-69 generally ranged between Rs. 16.50 to Rs. 17.50 per maund in surplus areas and Rs. 17.00 to Rs. 22.00 per maund in deficit areas.

Wheat Policy

Procurement policy followed the pattern of the earlier year. Government stood committed to purchase any quantity of indigenous wheat,

offered on voluntary basis, at the floor price of Rs. 17.00 per maund. For this purpose, no less than 299 wheat purchasing centres functioned all over the province. A quantity of 7.80 lakh tons of wheat was purchased by the Food Department during the year which inclued 1.31 lakh tons purchased directly from growers and zamindars.

Milling Policy

In view of the increased availability of wheat and atta, no restrictions were imposed on production of fines, bran etc. The Flour Mills in the province were, however, directed to purchase wheat stocks for their milling requirements from the Provincial Reserve and open market (in the following proportion) so that they could maintain the ex-mill rates agreed to by them :

Period	Purchases from	
	Open market	Government Reserves
Upto 30-8-1968	No restriction.	
31-8-1968 to 6-12-1968	50	50
7-12-1968 to 15-4-1969	30	100 for Roller Flour Mills. 70 for Modern Plants.
16-4-1969 to 30-6-1969	50 70	50 for Roller Flour Mills. 30 for Modern Plants.

Ex-mill rate of atta was not notified during the year. A gentleman's agreement was, however, arrived at to the effect that the Mills will maintain the following prices of atta :—

Period	Particulars	Ex-mill prices of atta
Upto 30-8-1968	No restriction	
31-8-1968 to 6-12-1968	Roller Flour Mills	Rs. 18.15 per maund.
7-12-1968 to 15-4-1969	Roller Flour Mills	Rs. 18.15 per maund.
	Modern Plants	Rs. 20.00 per maund.
16-4-1969 to 30-6-1969	Roller Flour Mills	Rs. 18.15 per maund.
	Modern Plants	Rs. 8.75 20 seers' bag.

Periodical inspection of Mills and systematic drawal of atta samples for chemical examination was arranged in order to ensure supply of good quality atta.

For facility of the consumers the following further measures were enforced :—

a) Roller Flour Mills were requested to sell atta in gunny bags and Modern Plants in cloth bags.

b) Both Mills and Plants were directed to indicate description of the milling unit, date of production of atta, weight and ex-mill price.

A quantity of 7.22 lakh tons of wheat was issued to Mills for milling and 0.83 lakh tons to Private Trade for distribution to consumers.

Movement on Private Trade

Due to availability of adequate quantities of wheat in the open market no restrictions were imposed on movement of wheat/wheat atta within the province except towards the defined border belt and the Frontier Region by road. About two hundred Marketing Intelligence Centres functioned for collection of information regarding prices and arrivals of major foodgrains in mandies and their despatch to other stations. Arrivals of wheat in various mandies in the province during the year 1968-69 aggregated to 12.10 lakh tons as compared to 7.14 lakh tons during the preceding year.

Open Market Prices of Wheat

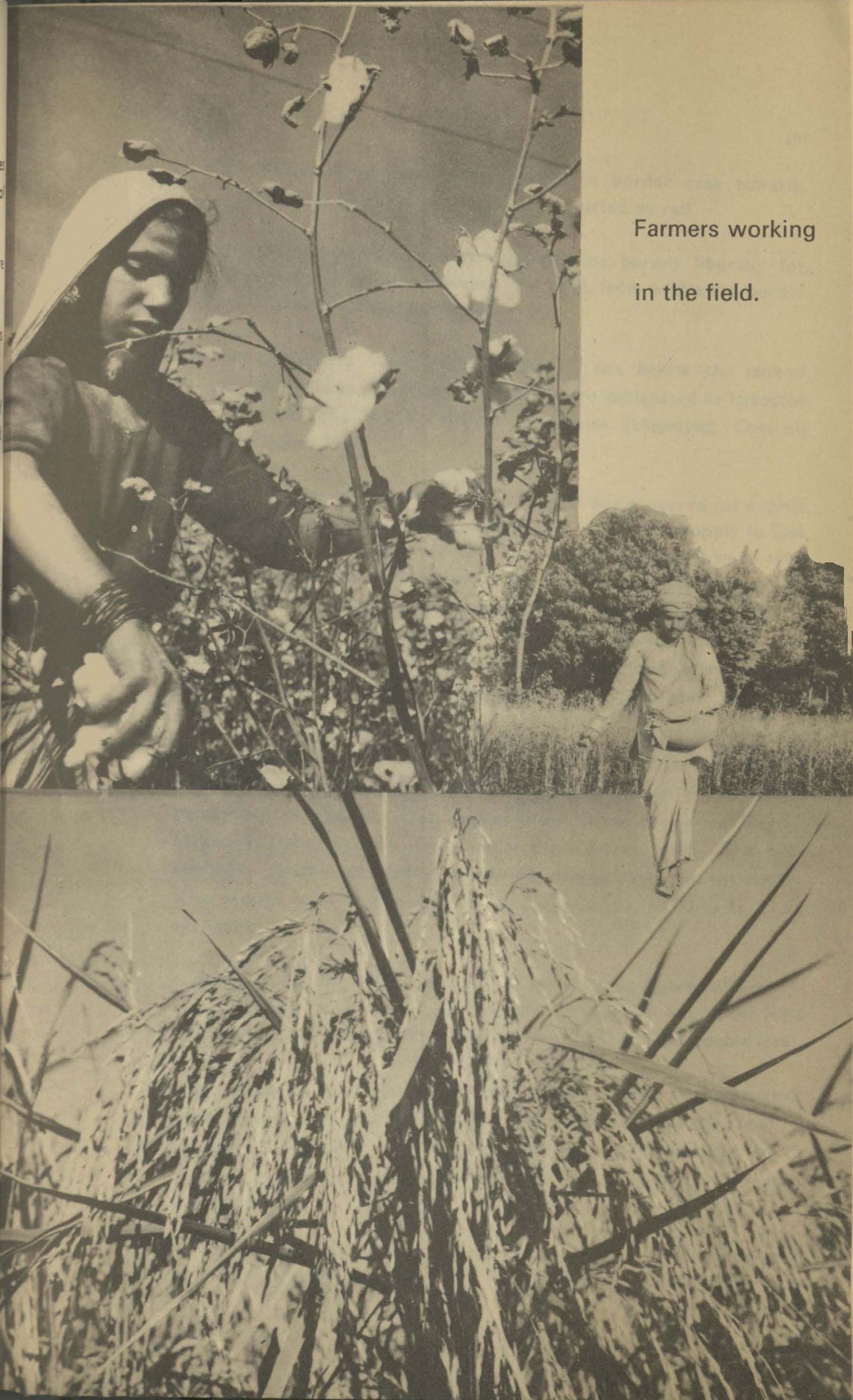
The prices of indigenous wheat showed a downward trend with the harvesting of wheat of 1968 crop and generally ruled between Rs. 16.50 and Rs. 17.50 per maund in surplus areas. In deficit areas, however, the prices were slightly higher and ranged from Rs. 17.00 to Rs. 22.00 per maund.

Anti-smuggling Measures

Anti-smuggling measures were further streamlined to avoid dissipation of foodgrains into wrong channels. The following steps were taken in this connection :—

i) Divisional Commissioner ; Director General, West Pakistan Rangers ; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary ; Deputy Commissioners/Political Agents and Regional Heads of Food Departments were requested to rigidly enforce the existing provisions of anti-smuggling laws.

ii) List of villages falling within the defined border belt was notified in the official gazette.



Farmers working in the field.

Rice

Sugar

iii) Movement of wheat/wheat atta from border area towards the interior of the province was permitted by rail.

iv) District Magistrates were asked to issue permit liberally for the movement of wheat, by road, from within the border area to places 'outside' it.

v) Officers of West Pakistan Rangers, not below the rank of Hawaldars or Head Constables were designated as Inspector under the West Pakistan Foodgrains (Lincensing Control) Order, 1957.

Superior rice produced in the Central Region was procured for export and the coarse rice produced in the Southern Region for supply to East Pakistan. The year under report had the distinction of an all time record procurement of superior rice. Purchases of superior rice on Central Government Account aggregated to 2,31,397 tons and of coarse rice to 2,82,823 tons. The total procurement of rice worked out to 5,14,220 tons. The value of the superior rice procured for export was about Rs. 22.39 crores and of coarse rice, including Irri, about Rs. 15.12 crores.

To provide incentive for larger production of Basmati, its procurement price was increased from Rs. 31.00 per maund in 1967-68 to Rs. 38.00 per maund in 1968-69. The procurement prices of permal, begmi, kangni and joshi rice were maintained at the previous level. The procurement prices of Irri, which had emerged as an important variety for procurement, were fixed grade-wise ranging from Rs. 18.50 to Rs. 21.00 per maund.

About 24,000 tons of Basmati rice was procured on Provincial Government Account for internal distribution. Release of rice in the main Consuming Centres helped in stabilising the prices at a reasonable level.

There was no control on prices and distribution of sugar in the province upto September, 1968. The prices registered an upward trend in October, 1968. To ensure availability of sugar at reasonable prices to consumers, control on prices and distribution was imposed with effect from 16th October 1968.

The minimum price of sugarcane at Mills gate for the crushing season 1968-69 was fixed at Rs. 2.50 per maund linked to 8 per cent recovery.

Keeping in view the recovery percentages in various areas, the regio prices of cane were fixed as follows :—

		Prices in Rs. pe maund at Mills gat
1)	Northern Zone (Peshawar and D. I. Khan Divisions). ...	2.50
2)	Central Zone (Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur Divisions). ...	2.75
3)	Southern Zone (Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions). ...	2.90

To ensure adequate supply of cane to Mills, the growers were grante a quota of one maund of sugar at the ex-mill rate of Rs. 62.50 pe maund for every hundred maunds of supplied by them to the Mill The Sugar Mills in the province produced 4.01 lakh tons of sugar durin the crushing season 1968-69. This was an all time record production i West Pakistan.

Storage Accommodation

Godowns of the capacity of 83,000 tons constructed under the Rur Works Programme during the year, were also available for storage o foodgrains. The total storage accommodation at the disposal of Foo Department at the close of the year, 1968-69 was thus of the order o 7.34 lakh tons.

Five new schemes envisaging construction of House Type Godowns o the capacity of 55,000 tons were approved by the Provincial Developmen Working Party for construction during the ensuing year. Godowns o capacity of 67,000 tons were also planned to be constructed under th Rural Works Programme during the next year, which would raise th aggregate availability of storage accommodation to about 9 lakh tons.

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Flood Protection Works

For the maintenance and restoration of order in the areas affected or threatened by flood, famine, locust or any other pest, hailstorm, fire, epidemic or any other calamity, action is taken under the West Pakistan National Calamities (Prevention and Relief) Act, 1958. It also extends to the Tribal Areas of Quetta, D.I. Khan and Peshawar Divisions, under the West Pakistan Amendment Act X of 1964.

The appointment of the Member (Revenue) Board of Revenue was notified, by Government, as Relief Commissioner, for the Province. His functions include the provision of relief in natural calamities, like flood, fire, locust, famine and earthquake. In the areas threatened or affected by a calamity the powers of the Relief Commissioner are extensive. He can requisition the services of government officials and has power to direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take order with regard to property in his possession.

With a view to co-ordinate the activities relating to the provision of relief and the construction of Flood Protection Works, the Relief Commissioner is also ex-officio Chairman of the West Pakistan Flood Commission.

It is obvious that no compensation is possible against major calamities (disaster). Relief and succour is provided to the victims in the light of the Standing Instructions. In case of need, the grant is supplemented from the West Pakistan Governor's Relief Fund, which is governed by a set of Rules. The Governor is the Chairman and the Member (Revenue) is Vice-Chairman of the Governor's Relief Fund Committee.

Menace

Locust infiltration and localised breeding in West Pakistan, particularly in the southern areas of the province and the desert areas continued to be a threat during the year.

All possible precautionary measures were adopted in the locust affected areas on war footing basis, for the possible invasion of locust. Outstanding interest was displayed by the local officers concerned for anti-locust campaign. High powered Divisional Locust Committee was formed for detecting and destroying the locust population affectively. The Central Plant Protection Department had posted technical locust staff at different out-posts for curbing the locust menace. The activities and

localised breeding were controlled by the joint efforts of the Centr Provincial locust staff. The Central Ministry of Food and Agricultur approached the World Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) a Rome for extending its assistance to Government of Pakistan to mee the situation arising due to locust menace. The F.A.O. had provided air crafts to Pakistan through Iranian Government to assist in controlling locust invasion in the locust affected areas of Tharparkar and other affected areas. To ensure compliance with instructions and to obtain correct appraisal of the situation local officers visited the affected area and imparted instructions on the spot. Detailed inspection of the affected areas were carried out.

Relief Measures in Districts

In flood affected areas, relief on the district level is also organised by the Deputy Commissioners under the supervision of the Commissioners of the respective divisions. The relief measures are formulated in the form of flood protection schemes. Relief is organised by the District Flood Relief Committee comprising of official and non-official members of the district concerned for the maximum benefit of the public. The flood affected areas are divided in small sectors which are attended by relief parties. Immediately on receipt of high flood signals these parties go into action aiming at securing necessary arrangements for issuing flood warnings, evacuation of the people and providing food and medicines to the affected people. The various gratuitous relief grants, taccavi loans and other articles of human necessity are distributed amongst the flood sufferers through these relief parties.

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West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation

As a result of decentralization of powers by the Central Government following the promulgation of 1962 Constitution, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation was bifurcated into two independent organizations namely, East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (EPIDC) and the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (WPIDC). Both these Corporations started functioning in East and West Pakistan respectively as from 1st July, 1962 with the aims of (*a*) taking over and running the projects and undertakings relating to the former PIDC transferred to it ; (*b*) planning, promoting, organising and implementing programmes for the establishment of industries listed in the schedule to the Ordinance ; (*c*) exploration, exploitation and development of minerals and mines thereof ; and (*d*) exploration, exploitation and development of any material which the Central Government may entrust to it.

The following industries were included in the schedule :

Jute, Paper, Board and newsprint, Heavy Engineering including iron and steel but excluding Ship-building, Heavy Chemicals, other than Fertilizers, Fertilizers, Sugar, Cement, Textiles, Chemicals Pharmaceuticals and Dye-stuff, Coal and Peat, Exploitation of Marine Fisheries except Fisheries outside territorial Waters, Industries based on Forest Products, Refractory and Clay Products, Salt Mines, Development of Natural Gas (as agents to the Central Government), Consultancy.

The unique characteristic of WPIDC, inherited from its parent organization, is its willingness to transfer industrial projects after their completion to the private sector. In this way the capital fund of the Corporation is replenished for investment in new projects.

WPIDC since July, 1962, has unloaded partially/fully shareholding in 10 projects. The total amount of shareholding transferred under the disinvestment was effected in 2 woollen mills, a cement factory, 2 paper/board mills, a sugar mill, 2 cotton ginning factories and 2 gas transmission projects. In addition, disinvestment proceedings are under way to fully transfer the shareholding of the Corporation in a woollen textile/carpet units involving a capital of Rs. 9 million.

Result of Operation

At present the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation is concentrating on the twin objectives of (1) expansion of important consumer goods projects like cement and fertilizers and (2) building up of heavy engineering industries. Expansion work has already been completed by raising the capacity of the Zeal-Pak Cement Factory from 5 lac tons per annum to 11 lac tons; by doubling the capacity of Pak-American Fertilizers Ltd., Iskanderabad from 50,000 tons per annum to 1,00,000 tons; of Natural Gas Fertilizer Factory; Multan from 2,50,000 tons per annum to 3,25,000 tons and of Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., from 18,000 tons per annum to 54,000 tons per annum.

The extension of Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers at Jaranwala went into production in November 1968 and the Zeal-Pak Cement Factory's new kilns in August 1969. The extension plants of the two fertilizer factories at Daudkhel and Multan are on trial operation and will start full production after the tests are successfully completed.

As regards heavy engineering projects, the Pakistan Machine Tool Factory at Landhi commenced partial production in November 1968 and the heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila scheduled to start operation in 1970. The second dry-dock and the new berths at the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd., are nearing completion and will be available for service on schedule. Final report on the Heavy Electrical Complex at Taxila is receiving finishing touches and construction work may be started some time in 1970.

Today, WPIDC's projects are producing annually over 13.20 lac tons of grey and white cement, 479,000 tons of fertilizers, 73,000 m. c. f. of gas, 4½ lac tons of coal, about a crore maunds of rock-salt, and building and repairing ships worth Rs. 4½ crores a year. The value of annual production of WPIDC's projects stands at Rs. 35 crores and the employment figure is in the neighbourhood of 25,000.

Subject-wise Investments

The PIDC/WPIDC has invested since its inception in 1952 Rs. 193.51 crores on completed and on-going projects in West Pakistan out of which completed projects worth Rs. 32.67 crores have been transferred to private parties. Subject-wise the investments on WPIDC managed projects are Rs. 65 06 crores on heavy engineering; Rs. 41.26 crores on fertilizers; Rs. 21.72 crores on cement and ceramics; Rs. 11.53 crores on collieries; Rs. 6.02 crores on gas; Rs. 6.58 crores on forest-based industries; Rs. 2.65 crores on sugar; Rs. 1.82 crores on dyes and chemicals; Rs. 1.50 crores on textiles; Rs. 0.66 crores on salt and Rs. 2 crores on miscellaneous projects such as surveys of iron ore at Kalabagh and Dammer Nisar. on Swat China clay. and on roads etc.

The break-up of WPIDC investments province-wise i.e. on the basis of the provincial boundaries that existed prior to the formation of one unit is as under ;

Name of Province	Under WPIDC management (both completed & on-going)	Handed over to private enterprise	Total
Punjab	Rs. 85.89 crores	Rs. 20.615 crores	Rs. 106.505
Sind & Karachi	,, 54.54 ,,	,, 7.795 ,,	,, 62.335
N. W. F. P.	,, 9.84 ,,	,, 4.285 ,,	,, 14.125
Baluchistan	,, 10.55 ,,	—	,, 10.550
	Rs. 160.82 crores	Rs.32.695 crores	Rs. 193.515

There cannot, perhaps, be two opinions regarding the pioneering role of the PIDC in the industrial field of the whole of Pakistan for full one decade from 1952-62 and by the WPIDC in West Pakistan for the last seven years 1962-69.

It is, by now, a well-known fact that in the early stages two important aspects of industrialization were being neglected by private enterprise : (*a*) production of vital consumer goods and (*b*) development of backward areas. Hardly any industrialist thought of cement, fertilizers, sugar, chemicals, shipbuilding, minerals etc. They were concentrating firstly, on a few easy-to-manufacture goods and secondly, on a few cities. Both these developments were rather alarming and leading to imbalance.

The induction of PIDC at this stage saved the situation as, by the mid-fifties, the Corporation brought into production several cement, sugar and woollen textile factories spread over far-flung areas of the country. Once private enterprise was assured of the availability of know-how for these enterprises and of a firm market in the country for their products, there was a rush to invest in these fields.

Again in the late fifties when new enterprises like those of chemicals and fertilizers were successfully completed by the Corporation, private enterprise began to trail in, and by mid-sixties no less than five big parties had started putting up large fertilizer factories in the country.

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WPIDC's managed projects are producing a wide range of goods. The production range covers important fields of fertilizers, cement, sugar, chemicals, coal and salt, woollen and cotton textiles, carpets, ship-building and ship-repair. The production of cement, urea and salt

during the year under review was the highest ever achieved. The value of production from WPIDC projects at constant prices (1962-63) for the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 282.41 million as compared to Rs. 258.1 million during the year 1967-68. The value of these goods at current prices for the year 1968-69 works out to Rs. 342.00 million as compared to Rs. 332.00 million in the year 1967-68.

Financial Results

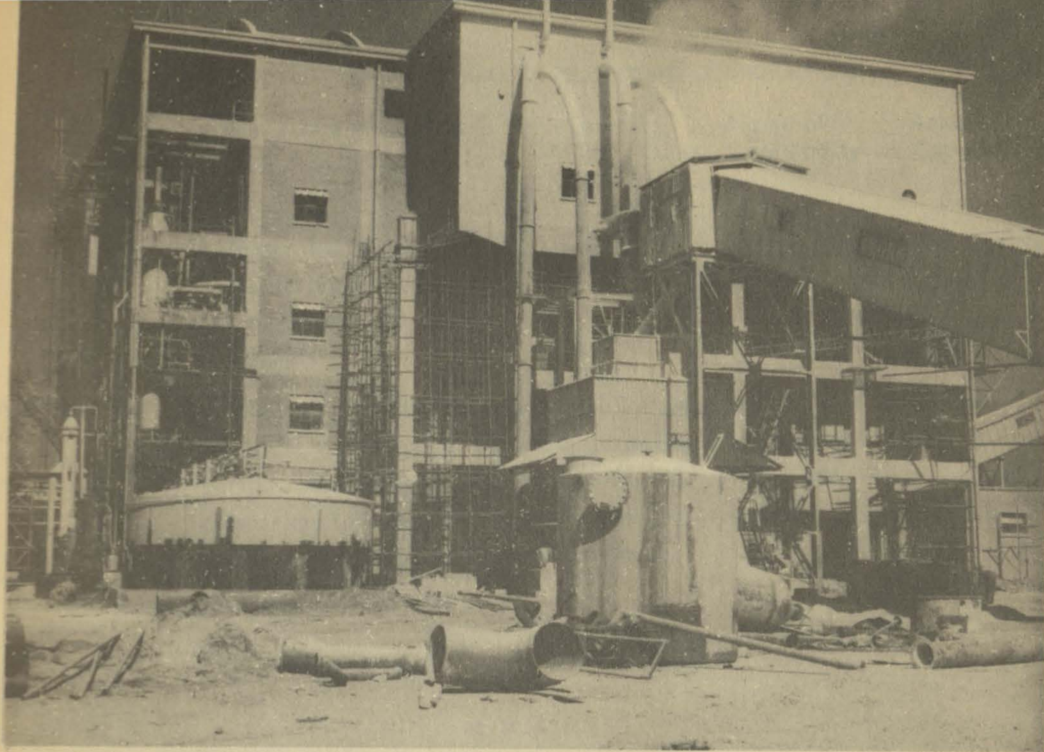
The overall return on investment during the previous years had shown persistent improvement rising from 1.31% in 1962-63 to 5.32% in 1964-65, 7.02% in 1966-67 and 8.21% during 1967-68. During the year under review the improvement in return on investment could not be maintained and the percentage return on investment dropped down to 7.10%.

Among the profitable projects, the financial performance of Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. including its Jaranwala extension, Pak Dyes and Chemical Co., Ltd., Daudkhel, Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd., Daudkhel and Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad further improved during the year 1968-69. In fact the profits earned by Lyallpur Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and Maple Leaf Cement Factory Ltd. were the highest recorded so far.

Development Programme Completed

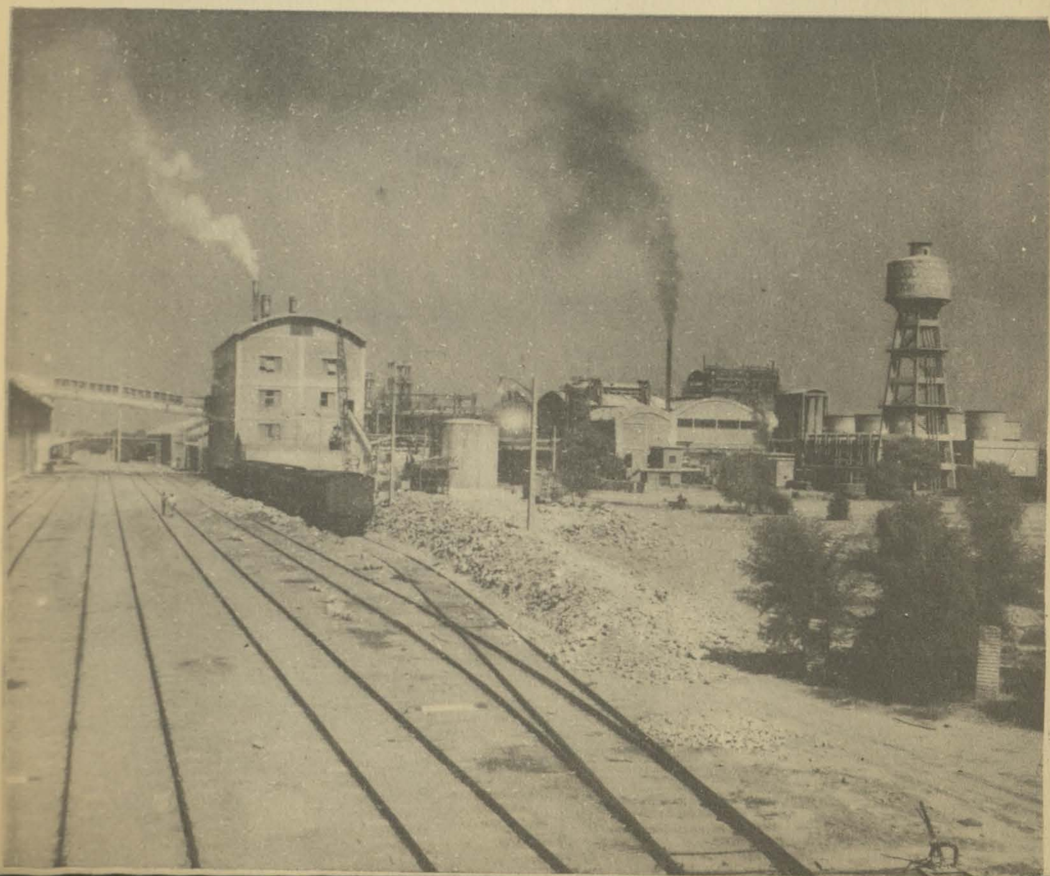
The year 1969-70 witnessed the completion of the undermentioned projects. The production capacities that were created as a result have been mentioned against each project :—

S.No.	Name of Project	Capital Cost (Rs. in million)	Name of Commodity	Annual Capacity
1	Ist Extension of Pak American Fertilizers Ltd., Daudkhel.	35.00	Ammonium Sulphate	40,000 tons
2	Extension of Zeal Pak Cement Factory Ltd., Hyderabad (5th & 6th kilns).	98.70	Cement	6,00,000 tons
3	Development of Rock Salt Mines in West Pakistan.	1.27	Rock-Salt	Creation of additional facilities to increase raising capacities.



WPIDC Natural Gas Factory at Multan.

Extension block of the Pak American Fertilizer Factory at Daudkhel.



S. No.	Name of project	Capital Cost (Rs. in million)	Name of Commodity	Annual Capacity
4	Extension of Gas Distribution Lines to Hyderabad and Kotri.	4.15	Gas	Gas distribution to Hyderabad and Kotri.

Implementation of Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)

WPIDC's Third Plan allocation both for on-going projects of the 2nd plan and new schemes to be initiated during the course of the Third Plan period, totalled to Rs. 859.30 million. Of this Rs. 806.30 million were earmarked for Industry Sector, while the remaining Rs. 53.00 million were allocated for the Mineral Sector.

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Small and Cottage Industries Development

Under the Development of Industries (Federal Control) Act, 1950 the Central Government assumed the responsibility for the development of industries employing 50 or more workers. This led to an emphasis on large and medium size industry.

The industrial policies Prior to the publication of the First Plan (1953) were designed to spoonfeed the cottage industries to sustain their existence for the interim period mainly by way of providing tax concessions.

This type of spoon-feeding made the private enterprise complacent and content with living on tax-margins.

Small Industries Corporation

The history of Small Industries Development in West Pakistan commenced with the launching of the Second Five Year Plan which allocated a sum of Rs. 95.00 million (excluding the cost of scheme for the Tribal areas, Azad Kashmir, the northern areas and those to be implemented directly by the Ministries of Industries) for the growth and development of small industries. In addition, Government of Pakistan issued a separate Small Industries Investment Schedule the cost of which was Rs. 91.95 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 58.70 million.

The Small Industries Corporation which could not be formed during the First Plan period was set up in 1960. In 1962 its Karachi counterpart was merged with it to form a Small Industries Division of the WPIDC.

Sound Basis for Development

Small Industries programme costing Rs. 106 million was planned for the public sector. Government, however, approved 49 schemes costing about Rs. 77 million and released funds amounting to Rs. 51.00 million out of which Rs. 48.00 million were used for these projects. Another amount of Rs. 20.00 million was used for the headquarter and zonal offices of the Corporation raising investment in the public sector to Rs. 50.00 million. In this way a sound basis was laid for the development of small industries in West Pakistan.

Industrial Estates

The most important project during the Second Plan period, is the Small Industries Estate Project under which 9 Small Industries Estates were established at Peshawar, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, Larkana, Sukkur, Quetta,

Gujranwala, Sialkot and Lahore. All these estates, except the one at Lahore, are of the nature of multi-industries estates which accommodate all types of industries. The one at Lahore is especially meant for the production of sewing machine parts and assembly thereof into complete sewing machines.

These 9 estates have an aggregate area of 601.60 acres and have 2,276 fully developed plots and 199 built-up workshops. The total approved cost of these estates is Rs. 252.80 lacs and about Rs. 250.00 lacs have been spent on the acquisition of land and its development and on the provision of supra and infra structural facilities.

When fully colonised these estates will accommodate about 1,400 factories. The colonization, however, is a slow process dependent upon the availability of foreign exchange to meet the cost of imported machinery and equipment and adequate provision in the investment schedule. An important feature of this project is the colonization of the Small Industries Estates at Gujranwala and Sialkot and the establishment of 3 Service Institutions under the I.D.A. Credit of 6.5 million dollars. The credit facilities were made available at the most opportune time during the Second Plan period and the terms and conditions being most conducive to its utilization by the small entrepreneurs, the credit was quickly used for the establishment of projects at small industrial estates of Gujranwala and Sialkot. Of these 128 projects have been established or are under the process of establishment at the Small Industries Estate, Gujranwala and 50 at the Small Industries Estate, Sialkot; of these 116 at Gujranwala and 37 at Sialkot estates have been set up with the exclusive assistance of I.D.A. Credit.

The 3 Service Institutions viz the Light Engineering Service Centre at Gujranwala, the Sports Goods Service Centre at Sialkot and Cutlery and Small Tools Service Centre at Nizamabad provide various types of institutional facilities. These are technical facilities, training facilities and free advisory facilities.

Five hundred and twenty-two projects have been processed and sponsored by the WPSIC to the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan/National Bank of Pakistan against different lines of foreign credit and local currency loan for the setting up of industrial units at the nine Small Industries Estates upto and for 30th November, 1969. Out of these 522 projects 257 units have been established or are in the process of establishment in the Estates. These 257 units include projects established through foreign credits, cash foreign exchange, local currency loan and sponsors, own resources.

The progress made by this Corporation for establishing units in the Small Industries Estates during the period from 1st January, 1969 to 30th November, 1969 is given below :—

Projects undertaken on loan—foreign and local currency

Credit/Loan	Projects Sponsored		Project Sanctioned		Projects disbursed	
	No.	Amount Rs. in lakhs	No.	Amount Rs. in lakhs	No.	Amount Rs. in lakhs
Foreign credits	4	8.26	6	8.35	2	2.48
Local currency loan	1	0.98	1	0.65	...	...

Projects undertaken against sponsors own resources

Projects processed/ under processing		Projects granted permission		Projects established	
No.	Fixed assets (Rs.)	No.	Fixed assets	No.	Fixed assets
16	26.17	6	2.71	1	0.20

Utilization of other foreign credit available with IDBP upto 30th November, 1969

Industries Outside Estate

The Corporation has sponsored 231 projects and recommended for them foreign currency loan amounting to Rs. 221.70 lacs against various foreign credit available with IDBP. One hundred and ninety-one projects were sanctioned foreign currency loans amounting to Rs. 121.84 lacs; out of them 83 projects were financed and disbursed a sum of Rs. 45.51 lacs. The foreign currency loans sponsored, sanctioned and disbursed during the year 1969 are as follows :—

Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)
5	7,39,987.00	3	3,72,987.00	5	4,50,270.00

Credit in Local Currency

In addition to the foreign credit, the Corporation also granted loans to private enterprises in local currency through the IDBP. The Corporation sponsored 335 projects for a total loan of Rs. 101.90 lacs in local currency upto 30th November, 1969. Two hundred fifty-six projects were sanctioned local currency loan of Rs. 63.29 lacs; out of these a sum of Rs. 28.72 lacs was disbursed to 120 projects.

The sponsored, sanctioned and disbursed figures during the year 1969 for local currency loan are as under :—

Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)
7	7,92,000.00	5	5,21,C00.00	2	68,400.00

Term Cor- on

The Corporation under the scheme of Short Term Loan facilities which aims at financing the Small Industries to meet their working capital requirements has, in collaboration with different commercial banks sponsored 932 cases for a sum of Rs. 135.00 lacs. Out of these 436 cases involving an amount of Rs. 49.21 lacs were sanctioned by the concerned banks. A total loan of Rs. 36.37 lacs has been disbursed to 343 parties. The sponsored, sanctioned and disbursed figures during the year 1969 for local currency are as under :—

(Rupees in Lacs).

Sponsored		Sanctioned		Disbursed	
No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)
38	1.90	8	0.95	3	0.45

ce es

Three Service-Centres namely the Light Engineering Service Centre, Gujranwala, Cutlery and Small Tools Service Centre, Nizamabad and Sports Goods Service Centre, Sialkot were established with the IDA assistance for providing various types of facilities and services to the small industrial units. In addition to these the Corporation has been operating a number of other service and facility centres for training and improving the skill and for providing technical facilities to industries The Model Footwear and Tanning Centre, Gujranwala is a matchless institution in West Pakistan. It provides training in leather technology and leather goods manufacture. The tanneries in West Pakistan are manned by the leather technologists trained in this institution. Another leather and footwear centre has been set up at Hyderabad and is providing skilled workers for leather goods manufacturing units. The Textile Service Centre at Multan provides training and service facilities to the small textile units in Multan. The Light Engineeirng Service Centre at Karachi and the Textile Centre are two important institutions which provide training service facilities.

The Ceramic Institute at Gujrat is a premier institution of its type in Pakistan which trains persons in ceramics and provides facilities-

technical and otherwise to the pottery industry in the area. A large number of industrial units seek its advice for improving the quality of their products.

Handicrafts Development

The Short Term Loan Corporation is also responsible for the development of handicrafts in West Pakistan. On its establishment it reviewed the entire handicrafts' development programme and decided to re-organize the programme with the specific object of achieving substantial expansion in the production and sale of handicrafts.

The Handicrafts' Design Centre at Lahore is the premier institution in this field. The working of this centre was evaluated and on its basis a plan was drawn up to re-organize it. The Government of West Pakistan have approved the scheme of its re-organization which is now being implemented. A Design Research Shop has recently been attached to this centre and the research programme is being carried out. Since October, 1965, this centre has produced 817 improved and new designs and 523 prototypes. Contrary to this in 1967-68 1273 designs were improved and 1283 prototypes were produced. It is expected that the centre will produce design and prototypes to the extent of 650 and 350 respectively during the year 1969-70. The growing improvement in the designs of Pakistani handicrafts is bearing fruit in the form of increased export and local sale of handicrafts.

To achieve the objectives, the Corporation manages and runs 47 institutions and through these the Corporation offers facilities of design development, product development, training, marketing and export promotion in the field of handicrafts. These have been established at an overall capital cost of Rs. 77.27 lacs. To manage and run these institutions a further sum of Rs. 10.50 lacs (approximately) is being spent annually.

Handicrafts Development Centres

Established at a total capital cost of Rs. 18.69 lacs, these centres are located at Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Murree, Multan, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Hala, Quetta, Loralai, Kalat, Karachi, Jareed and Mansehra and are designed to :

a) train and produce craftsmen and artisans particularly in the backward areas ;

b) provide new and improved designs and prototypes to craftsmen and artisans ;

c) organise production of handicrafts.

Two crafts are assigned to each centre for development, keeping in view, the traditional crafts of the areas and other factors. The crafts being developed through these centres are Basketry, Wood-Work, Lacquer Turning, Baluchi and Lehri Embroidery, Niwar Making, Bidri, Cane furniture, Pottery and Handloom Weaving etc.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 3.87 lacs was spent to meet the operational cost of these centres. A further sum of Rs. 1.48 lacs was spent on items of capital cost (mainly machinery). During the same period these centres passed out 149 trainees (as compared to 111 trainees in the preceding year) and produced handicrafts of the value of Rs. 2.35 lacs (as compared to Rs. 1.65 lacs in the preceding year). The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 2.09 lacs. This when compared to the sale of handicrafts produced in these centres during the year 1967-68 *viz* Rs. 1.73 lacs reflects an increase of 23%.

Handicrafts Shops

This Corporation manages and runs 10 Handicrafts Shops in West Pakistan at Swat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, Moenjo Daro and 2 in Karachi. These shops have played a decisive role in the development of handicrafts trade in West Pakistan. During the year 1968-69 these shops sold handicrafts of the value of Rs. 17.46 lacs.

Wool and Weaving Centre, Jareed

This Centre was transferred to the former SID (WPIDC) in 1964. At the time of transfer, the handloom training centre was in operation and the spinnery building for it has been constructed at Jareed. The Corporation, however, found that it was not possible to transport heavy machinery to Jareed nor was electricity available there. The Corporation, therefore, decided to shift the location of the spinnery from Jareed to Mansehra in the same district. The Handloom Training Centre continued to operate at Jareed and during the year under review a sum of Rs. 0.42 lacs was spent on its operation. The Centre passed out 20 trainees and produced woollen goods valuing Rs. 0.12 lacs. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 0.10 lacs.

Rural Institutions at Urmar, Payan and Pubbi

The Rural Industrial Service Pilot Project, Peshawar established by the former WPSIC in 1961-62 was wound up in 1963-64. In the course of its existence the rural industrial service project had planned the following 3 institutions for development in the rural areas around Peshawar :

i) Metal and Wood Workshop at Pishoongri.

ii) Textile Training Centre, Urmar.

iii) Ceramics Training Centre, Pishoongri.

The centre at Urmar and Payan was in operation whereas the other two were in the process of establishment when the Corporation came into being. The ceramic centre was completed and the Metal and Wood Workshop was shifted to Peshawar as it was not possible for the Centre to achieve the objectives as laid down in the scheme while operating at Pishoongri.

During the year 1968-69 these institutions trained 50 persons.

Centres	No. of trainees passed out	Value of goods produced	Value of goods sold
		(Rs. in lacs	)
1. Textile Training Centre, Urmar.	20	0.19	0.31
2. Ceramic Training Centre, Pishoongri.	20	0.07	0.05
3. Metal and Wood Workshop, Pishoongri (Now transferred to Peshawar).	10	0.17	0.20
Total :-	50	0.43	0.56

Training Centres for patti and drugget making at Dir and Swat

These Centres are designed to :—

i) offer training facilities to the youngsters of Dir and Swat in the art of patti and drugget making ;

ii) provide assistance to the passed out trainees in establishing their own business individually or in partnership with each other ;

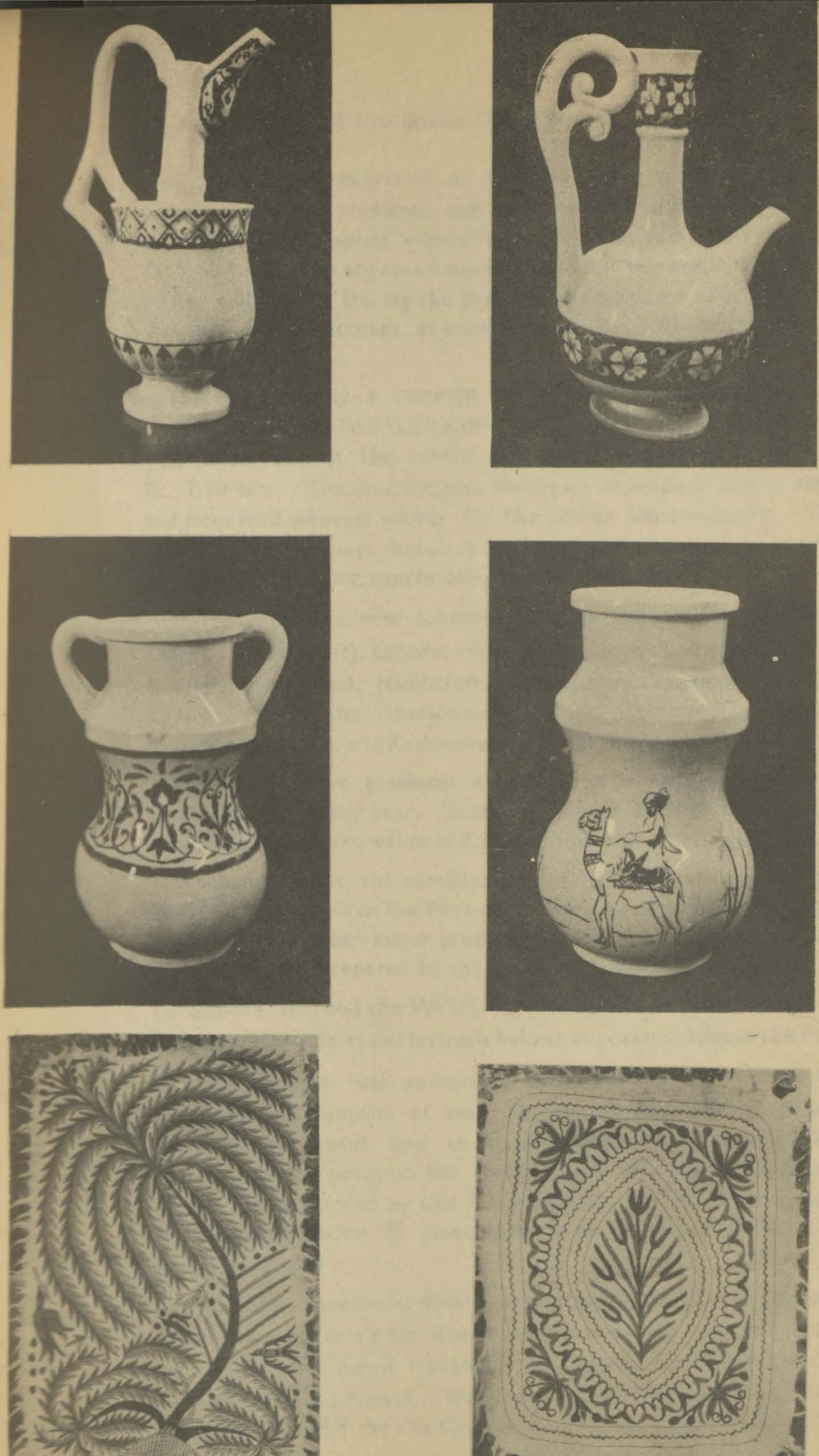
iii) offer raw material supplies at no-profit basis to the newly coming up enterprises ;

iv) offer facilities of dyeing and finishing as well as that of marketing to such units.

In the year under report a sum of Rs. 0.97 lacs was spent on these 2 centres to meet the recurring cost. 57 trainees passed out.

Matting (Rope, Ban and Mat) Making Development Centre, Kot Adu

The Centre was established in 1961 as a self-supporting production unit of a typical rural craft to attract investment from the private enterprise in the establishment of similar units in the rural area. During the year 1968-69 the centre passed out 5 trainees and produced and sold goods of the value of Rs. 0.62 lac.



Decoration pieces prepared by Small Industries Corporation.

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Textile Centre, Multan (STISC)

This project was approved at a capital cost of Rs. 9.03 lacs. The project has been completed and the plant installed therein set into operation. The capital expenditure upto 30th June, 1969 amounts to Rs. 9.68 lacs. The approved operational cost per annum of the Centre is Rs. 1.08 lacs. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 0.75 lacs was spent on this account, as compared to Rs. 1.85 lacs spent during the year 1967-68.

This is primarily a common facility centre equipped to provide warping and sizing facilities to the local power loomers. During the year under report the centre sold specialised fabrics of the value of Rs. 1.90 lacs. The centre is also equipped to produce textile designers and jacquared weavers mainly for the power loom industry. Training of jacquared weavers has already started and eleven workers admitted to undergo a training course designed for the purpose.

Moreover, some new schemes such as Handicrafts Development Centre (Wood-craft), Lahore, Handicrafts Development Centre (Glass Bangles), Hyderabad, Handicrafts Development Centre (Marble Crafts), Karachi, Handicrafts Development Centre, Chishtian and Handicrafts Development Centre in Kashmore are under implementation.

The Corporation produces about 500 technicians, craftsmen, skilled workmen etc., every year. In the course of training, these trainees produce goods of the value of Rs. 2 million every year.

Industrial Fairs and Exhibitions

This scheme aims at the participation of WPSIC in various exhibitions/fairs which are held in the Province as well as abroad to popularise the handicrafts and other major products of WPSIC as well as the special regional articles prepared by the private artisans.

To achieve this end the WPSIC participated in 24 exhibitions, during the year 1968-69 fairs and festivals held at important cities in the Province.

Licencing

This Corporation was authorised under WPSIC Ordinance of 1965 to work out entitlements of small industrial units for imported raw material and spares and to sponsor their cases to the Licencing Board. The Corporation has worked out the entitlements of such units as are sanctioned by this Corporation. On the recommendation of this Corporation 75 cases have been sponsored for entitlements for Rs. 61,10,561.

Distribution of Raw Material

As a part of its handicrafts development programme, the Corporation also imports raw materials for distribution among the artisans, craftsmen and non-licensed Small Industrial Units against the bulk import licence received for this purpose. However, no foreign exchange allocation has been received by the Corporation for such imports after 1966-67 shipping period.

Large and Medium Scale Industries in Private Sector

Industry enjoyed relatively high priority in the development programme of West Pakistan. The progress made by the industrial sector between 1949-50 to 1968-69 is summarised below :—

	1949-50	1954-55	1959-60	1964-65	1967-68	1968-69 (Estimated)
1. No. of large and Medium Units.	740	1750	2750	3120	3380	3500
(In crore Rs.)						
2. Installed capacity	78	240	550	900	1120	1200
3. Production	60	167	332	674	850	935
4. Raw Material used	40	97	212	397	490	500
5. Fuel and Power consumed.	2	6	13	24	30	36
6. Value added	18	64	117	252	330	399
7. Employment (000 Nos.)	60	170	310	380	400	412
8. Wages	5	20	40	54	62	75

West Pakistan has become self-sufficient in respect of variety of manufactured goods including textiles, sugar, vegetable ghee, processed food, cigarettes, soap, footwear, leather and rubber goods, paper, packaging board, glass, ceramics, cement, agricultural implements, pumps, diesel engines, cycles, transformers, electric motors, electric wires and cables, plastic goods, petroleum products. Apart from meeting the requirements of West Pakistan the industrial sector has also built up a substantial export credit and it is also meeting the requirements of East Pakistan. The output has risen at higher rate than the number of establishment which is indicative of the increasing trends towards capital industry and large scale production. The share of the raw material in the final product has come down and value added went up showing

development of skilled and entrepreneurial efficiency and accumulation of external economics. The growth rate of large scale industry however, has dropped from an average of 15 per cent during the Second Plan to 8 per cent in 1968.

Sanctions during the Third Plan

During the Third Plan the picture of investment compared to previous plans shows a brighter phase :—

Period	Investment (Crore Rs.)	Incease over the preceding period (Crore Rs.)
Pre-planned 1948-60	90	—
Ist Plan 1955-60	145	55
2nd Plan 1960-65	320	175
*3rd Plan 1965-69	*486	166

*(includes Rs. 50 crores on account of estimated sanction upto June, 1970).

Details of the 3rd Plan investments upto December, 1969 together wish plan target are shown in Annexure I. Utilization of Third Plan sanctions has been comparatively slow. It is expected to be materialized by 1972-73, During the Third Plan a large part of the investment has gone into production of intermediate and capital goods, which is expected to bring about significant structural changes in the output pattern.

Investments approved for the Private Sector

An industry-wise break-up of the investment so far sanctioned for new capacity in large and medium industries is broadly grouped as follows :

Group	Investment provided	Investment sanctioned for new capacity (Crore Rs.)	As percentage of the provision
1 Food	47.81	40.80	85.3
2 Textile	132.83	83.46	62.8
3 Wood and Paper	20.63	12.14	58.8
4 Leather and Rubber	7.21	1.95	2.7
5 Fertilizers	76.98	76.98	100.00
6 Chemicals	77.07	24.01	31.1
7 Petroleum products	11.50	5.89	51.2
8 Petrochemicals	41.00	14.40	35.1

	Group	Investment provided	Investment sanctioned for new capacity (Crore Rs.)	As percentage of the provision
9	Non-metallic mineral products.	48.88	8.10	16.4
10	Machine tools and industrial machinery.	24.08	6.46	27.0
11	Metal Products Industry.	79.20	10.35	13.1
12	Electrical Machinery and goods.	12.27	5.27	42.9
13	Transport Equipment	16.25	4.61	28.3
14	Misc. Industry	22.42	10.28	46.0

The above table would show that sanctions have exceeded in case of fertilizers and chemicals and utilization has also been satisfactory in food and textile industries. Investments in industries producing metal products, transport equipment and industries based on imported raw materials has remained low with introduction of the priority list of Industries in 1968. The short fall in planned targets of investment and implementation of industrial projects is attributed to continued shortage of foreign exchange, lack of interest in the use of domestically produced capital goods and generally disturbed conditions in the country.

Investments Under Priority List of Industries

Under the Priority list of Industries which was enforced in June, 1968 a selected List of industries was drawn up for investment during the remaining period of the Third Plan. The actual utilization upto December, 1969 including Small Industries Sector has been given in Annexure II.

Briefly, during the Third Plan the following industries have been either fully or over-subscribed :

1. Processing, Canning and Preservation of Fruit and Vegetable
2. Misc. Food preparation.
3. Spooling and Thread Ball Manufacturing.
4. Specialized Textile.
5. Wheat and Grain Milling.
6. Sugar.

7. Edible Oils.
8. Cigarettes.
9. Woollen Worsted Textiles.
10. Packing Board.
11. Papers.
12. Printing and Publishing.
13. Starch, Glucose and other Starch Products.
14. Building Bricks and Tiles.
15. Light Engineering Workshops.
16. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.
17. Disinfectants, Insecticides etc.
18. Glass and Glass Products.

Utilizations under Priority List of Industries have been more than 50 per cent of the total allocation in respect of the following industries :—

1. Tanning and Curing.
2. Cigarettes.
3. Packaging Board.
4. Scientific and precision instruments.

Investments under pay-as-you-Earn Scheme upto March, 1969 were of a magnitude of Rs. 928.65 lakhs for new capacity and Rs. 8.39 lakhs for balancing modernization and replacement.

Trends of Industrial Production

After a spell of reduced output between December, 1968 and March, 1969, the industry has picked up and production has either been restored to the previous level or has been exceeded depending on the availability of imported raw materials and commissioning of additional capacities. Following table shows an analysis of production for the period December, 1968 to March, 1969 and April, 1969 to October, 1969 based on the analysis of October-November, 1969 taken as a base (100) :—

Goods	December 1968 March 1969	April 1969 October 1969
Cotton Textile	96.0	104.2
Art Silk Cloth	71.4	95.1
Vegetable Ghee	114.4	109.2
Cigarettes	89.2	97.1
Matches	97.2	129.9
Cement	91.4	96./

Goods	December 1968 March 1969	April 1969 October 1969
Rubber Products	88.0	120.0
Caustic Soda	94.4	105.5
Fertilizers	116.0	176.0
Paints and Varnishes	75.0	94.0
Paper and Packaging Board	90.3	100.0
Average	93.3	111.0

Annexure III gives a resume of production of some of the essential industries for the year 1968-69.

Exports

Exports of manufactured goods have shown further increase. Total exports of manufactured goods have exceeded about Rs. 90 crores. Details of exports are contained in Annexure IV.

Industrial Survey

During the year assessments were completed in respect of 934 industrial units and distributed over 97 industrial groups. Survey was also initiated in respect of 40 industrial groups comprising of 603 industrial units whose assessment is expected to be finalized shortly. An Industrial Directory of Industrial Establishments containing information on date of establishment, capacity, products manufactured was published during the year under report. The Industrial Directory contains information in respect of 7938 industrial units located in West Pakistan. Detailed brochures on the following industries were also published as priced documents in respect of the following industries :—

1. Vegetable Ghee.
2. Cotton Textile.
3. Ceramics.
4. Cigarettes.
5. Hosiery.
6. Refractory.
7. Woollen and Worsted.

8. Pharmaceutical.

9. Shoe Grindery.

Brochures on cement, cement products industry, Insecticides and pesticides, watches and clocks, tanning industry, diesel engines industry are under finalization and expected to be published shortly. Survey proformas, annual proformas and survey cards were completed as follows :—

1.	Survey Proformas	295 Units.
2.	Annual Report Proformas	1070 "
3.	Survey Cards	3200 "

Industrial Estates

With a view to ensure dispersal of industries, an Industrial Estates Project is currently under implementation. Three Industrial Estates at Sukkur, Multan and Peshawar have been further progressed as per details given below :

Industrial Estate at Sukkur

This estate covers an area of 1,380 acres and is to be developed at a total cost of Rs. 73.40 lakhs. Phase I, which covers the development of one third of the Estate has been completed. The work under Phase II, remained in progress. Total expenditure incurred upto March, 1969 on the development of this Estate is Rs. 25.14 lakhs. Out of the plots already developed 16 have been allotted for establishment of various industries.

Industrial Estate at Multan

This Estate covers an area of 1,410 acres and involves a total capital outlay of Rs. 84.00 lakhs. The development of the Estate under Phase I has been completed. Work under Phase II is in hand. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1969 on its development is Rs. 35.29 lakhs. Out of developed plots, 3 have already been allotted for establishment of new industries.

Industrial Estate at Peshawar

This Estate covers an area of 868 acres and will be developed at a total cost of Rs. 62.60 lakhs. Phase I, has since been completed. Appreciable work under Phase II has also been done. The total expenditure incurred on the development of this Estate by the end of March, 1969 is Rs. 50.03 lakhs. Five developed plots have already been allotted to prospective industrialists for the establishment of new industrial units.

Annual Development Programme

Details of the development schemes of this Directorate included in the Annual Development Programme for the year 1968-69 are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost and period of completion	Provision for 1968-69. Capital	Revenue	Total
Continued Schemes					
1	West Pakistan Quality Control Organization	...	...	3.100	3.100
2	Re-organization of Government Industrial Research Laboratory and Workshop attached to it	...	0.960	8.780	9.740
3	Industrial Estate, Sukkur	...	5.00	...	5.00
4	Industrial Estate, Peshawar	...	2.00	...	2.00
5	Industrial Estate, Multan	...	7.00	...	7.00
6	Industrial Estate, Jhelum	...	0.500	...	0.500
7	Industrial Estate, Rahim Yar Khan	...	0.150	...	0.150
8	Industrial Estate, Sargodha	...	0.500	...	0.500
9	Grant of Scholarships for Industrial Education	...	...	0.270	0.270
10	Govt. Wool Spinning Weaving Development-cum-Training Centre, Jhang.	...	3.620	2.850	6.470

Procurement of Stores

The Supply Wing of this Directorate continued to discharge its functions for procurement of stores on behalf of various Government Departments and quasi-public bodies. By the end of February, 1970 indigenous stores amounting to Rs. 8,85,11,780 were purchased on behalf of Government Departments. Imported stores worth about Rs. 93,74,090 crores were also purchased. Total purchases during the year under report were worth about Rs. 9,78,85,780 crores.

which included purchases for Rs. 20,88,289 under Aid/Loan, Rs. 64,46,243 under Barter, Rs. 7,64,635 under IDA Bank Loan and Rs. 8,85,11,780 (on F.O.R. basis) and Rs. 74,923 (on C and F basis) for Health Department.

West Pakistan Quality Control

This scheme originally envisages the development of quality control centres at Peshawar, Lahore and Quetta to undertake testing, standardization and promotional work in respect of selected industries. Subsequently it was modified and provided for the establishment of one centre at Lahore under the name and style of West Pakistan Quality Control Organization. Its total estimated cost was Rs. 10.26 lakhs. In the current year a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakh has been provided. Necessary staff has been appointed and the work pertaining testing and standardization has been initiated.

The scheme provides for expansion and modernization of existing Government Wool and Weaving Development-cum-Training Centre at Jhang. It envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs out of which Rs.4.50 lakhs were provided for the purchase of machinery and equipment and Rs. 5.50 lakhs for the construction of building. This scheme was cleared by the Provincial Development Working Party in April, 1967. In 1969 a sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was spent on the construction of building and the remaining funds will be utilized in 1970-71.

Specialized Institutions

The following specialized institutions are running under the control of this Directorate :-

1. Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara.
2. Government Wool Spinning and Finishing Development-cum-Training Centre at Jhang.
3. Government Carpet Development Centre, Lahore.

Government Weaving and Finishing Centre, Shahdara

During the year under report students completed Diploma Course in Weaving and four students completed certificate course. Besides 20 students passed Foreman Dyer Class and 11 students Artisan Dyeing Class. 1103066 yards cloth was produced during the year in the Centre which brought a sale proceeds of Rs. 27,59,851 on the Dyeing side. 561700 Lbs. of cotton cloth and fabrics were dyed, bleached, mercerized, starched and calendared.

Government Wool Spinning and Finishing Development-cum-Training Centre, Jhang

This Centre provides training in wool spinning, wool technology. During the year under report 14 students received training in two years diploma course and 6 students in one year artisan course. This institution also works on commercial basis and supplies woollen blankets and blanket cloth to Armed Services and Government Departments. During the year under review the total sale proceeds amounted to Rs, 5,58,500.

Government Carpet Development Centre, Lahore

This Centre provides training in carpet weaving. During the year 10 students attended one year's Carpet Weaving Course on the commercial side. The total sale proceeds from Rugs and Carpets manufactured in the Centre amounted to Rs. 1,12,181.

Industries Directorate also looks after the affairs of the West Pakistan Institute of Textile Technology, Lyallpur which prepared students for B.Sc. Textile Technology and is affiliated to the West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore. Fifteen Graduates passed out last year. Thirty-four students will be appearing this year for B.Sc. (Textile Technology) Degree.

Regularization of Industrial Concerns

During the period under report detailed investigations were carried out in regard to industrial units which have been established without permission of the Government. Particulars of about 1,000 industrial units have so far been collected and their cases for regularization and recognization are under finalization. This would enable these industrial units to be eligible for import licensing facilities.

Fourth Plan

During the period under report a Comprehensive Industrial Investment Schedule was prepared for the fourth plan. This envisaged establishment of 490 industrial units with a total expenditure on various sectors as per Annexure IV.

ANNEXURE I

Tentative provision for new capacity and balancing/modernization in respect of various industries groups proposed for inclusion in the I. I. Schedule for 4th Plan

(Lac Rs.)

S. No.	Name of Industry Group	NEW CAPACITY				BALANCING/MODERNIZATION			TOTAL PROVISION		
		No. of unit	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
1	Food Mfg. Inds. except Beverage ...	90	1748	1297	3045	529	430	959	2277	1727	4004
2	Beverage Inds. ...	6	50	30	80	8	10	18	53	40	93
3	Tobacco Manufacturers ...	8	197	180	377	45	55	100	242	255	497
4	Manufacturers of Textiles ...	184	2180	2600	4780	4229	5345	9574	6409	7945	14354
5	Manufacturers of Footwear other wearing apparels and made of textiles. ...	26	80	70	150	28	35	63	108	105	213
6	Manufacturers of Wood Cork and allied products (except furniture) ...	2	12	10	22	10	13	23	22	23	45
7	Manufacturers of Furniture and Fixtures. ...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27	12	15	27
8	Paper and Paper products ...	5	595	530	1125	76	95	171	671	625	1296
9	Printing and Publishing ...	15	110	100	210	56	70	126	166	170	336
10	Manufacturers of Leather Products except Footwear. ...	9	47	43	90	24	33	57	71	76	147
11	Manufacturers of Rubber products except Rubber Footwear. ...	4	68	56	124	14	18	32	82	74	156
12	Manufacturers of Chemicals and Chemical Products including Fertilizers. ...	32	2975	2519	5494	330	355	668	3278	2884	6162
13	Manufacturers of Products of Petroleum, coal and gas. ...	3	1200	1000	2200	200	250	450	1400	1250	2650
14	Petro Chemicals ...	4	2200	2000	4200	80	100	100	2280	2100	4380

S. No.	Name of Industry Group	NEW CAPACITY				BALANCING/MODERNIZATION			TOTAL PROVISION		
		No. of unit	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
15	Manufacturers of Non-Metallic Products except products of petroleum and coal. ...	15	1555	1514	3069	158	193	351	1713	1707	3420
16	Basic Metal Inds. ...	2	162	160	322	74	93	167	236	253	489
17	Manufacturers of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport equipment.	18	297	255	552	170	204	374	467	459	926
18	Machinery except Electrical machinery.	15	1226	982	2208	117	127	244	1343	1109	2452
19	Electrical Machinery apparatus and appliance. ...	13	204	160	364	141	169	310	345	329	674
20	Transport Equipment ...	2	165	150	315	69	70	139	234	220	454
21	Miscellaneous Inds. ...	44	392	350	742	235	287	522	627	637	1264
22	Service Industries ...	163	932	370	1302	80	120	200	1021	490	1511
23	Other Industries NOS ...	10	100	50	150	10	10	20	110	60	170
		590	16495	14426	30921	6677	8170	14784	23172	22533	45705

ANNEXURE II

ANNEXURE II

Provision Under P.L.I. (In lac Rs.)

	INVESTMENT PROVIDED						ACTUAL SANCTIONED UPTO DECEMBER, 1969					
	New Investment			*B.M.& R.*			*New Investment*			*B.M. & R.*		
	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
1. Export Oriented Industries.	2406.00	3561.00	5967.00	838.00	1875.00	2730.00	1411.25	1507.62	2918.87	215.80	309.34	525.14
2. Agro-based/Service Industries	2685.00	2985.00	5670.00	345.00	535.00	880.00	1864.09	1360.96	3225.05	192.44	182.87	375 31
3. Import Substitution	5306.00	7223.00	12529.00	275.00	420.00	695.00	530.38	360.35	890.73	42.11	37.13	79.24
Sub-Total	10397.00	13769.00	24166.00	1458.00	2830.00	4288.00	3805.72	3228.93	7034.65	450.35	529.34	979.69
4. Small Industries	459.00	694.00	1153.00	74.00	114.00	188.00	79.59	57.89	137.48	2.45	1.87	4.32
5. Outside P.L.I. Small Sector and Large and Medium Sector.	—	—	—	—	—	—	177.26	160.15	337.41	—	—	—
6. Special allocation B.M.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 58	87.79	140.37
7. Pay-as-You earn scheme	—	—	—	—	—	—	499.23	511.12	1010.35	3.57	4.82	8.39
Grand Total	10856.00	14463.00	25319.00	1532.00	2944.00	4476.00	4561.80	3958.09	8519.89	508.95	623.82	1132.77

ANNEXURE III

Production of important articles in West Pakistan.

S. No.	ARTICLE Working	Spindles Nos.	Looms Nos.	UNIT	1968-69
1.	Cotton Yarn	1000	—	(000 lbs.)	5,26,522
2.	Cotton Cloth, 1967-68	1716	28	(000 yds.)	7,10,245
	Cotton Cloth, 1968-69	2090	27		
3.	Board :				
	a) Straw Board			Tons	4,501
	b) Paper Board			Tons	22,554
	c) Chip Board			Tons	7,873
4.	Art Silk & Rayon Cloth			(000 sq. yds)	87,981
5.	Cycle Rubber Tyres & Tubes :				
	a) Tyres			000 Nos.	2,919
	b) Tubes			000 Nos.	3,707
6.	Electric Fans :				
	a) Pedestal Fans			Nos.	21,485
	b) Ceiling Fans			Nos.	1,13,226
	c) Table Fans			Nos.	34,021
7.	Cigarettes			Million Nos.	20,434
8.	Matches			000 Gross Boxes	1,242
9.	Vegetable Products			Tons	94,513
10.	Sea Salt			000 Tons	318
11.	Sugar			Tons	4,083,48
12.	Chemical Fertilizer :				
	a) Urea			Tons	1,04,811
	b) Super Phosphate			Tons	14,157
	c) Ammonium Sulphate			Tons	41,896
13.	Chemicales :				
	a) Soda Ash			Tons	45,033
	b) Caustic Soda			Tons	21,700
	c) Sulphuric Acid			Tons	23,665
	d) Chlorine Gas			Tons	1,775

S.No	ARTICLE Working	Spindling Nos.	Looms Nos.	UNIT	1968-69
14.	Mild Steel Products			Tons	2,22,237
15.	Cement			000 Tons	2,510
16.	Paint & Varnishes			Cwt. Imperial Gallon	15,C8,997
17.	Alcoholic Beverages & Spirits:				
	a) Spirits :				
	i. Plain			London Proof, Gallon	3,04,078
	ii. Rectified			,, ,, ,,	35,46,067
	iii. Others			,, ,, ,,	8,58,702
	b) Alcoholic Beverages:				
	i. Beer			,, ,, ,,	4,76,745
	ii. Foreign Type Liquor			,, ,, ,,	99,375
18.	Non-Alcoholic Beverages			Dozen Bottles	1,15,60,724
19.	Production of Cosmetics			Dozen Containers	23,35,394

ANNEXURE IV

Export of manufactured goods from West Pakistan during July, 1968 to June, 1969.

S.No.	Commodities	Value in lac Rs. 1968-69
1	Pigments, paints, varnishes and materials	70
2	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products	51
3	Essential Oils, perfume and materials	.74
4	Perfumery and cosmetics	12
5	Soaps, cleaning and polishing preparations	80
6	Fertilizers manufactured	9
7	Chemicals materials and products n.s.	38
8	Leather	1,138
9	Manufactures of leather n.s.	71
10	Materials of rubber	10
11	Articles of rubber n.s.	12
12	Wood manufactures n.s.	1
13	Paper and paper board	5
14	Articles of paper pulp or board	3
15	Textile yarn and thread	2,085
16	Cotton Fabric, woven	2,260
17	Textile Fabrics, woven	781
18	Tulle, lace, embroidery	4
19	Special textile fabrics and products	24
20	Articles of textile materials n.s.	333
21	Floor coverings, tapestries	400
22	Lime, cement and fabricated building materials	129
23	Clay construction materials	.14
24	Minerals manufactures n.s.	1
25	Glass	.98
26	Glass-ware	1
27	Pottery	.28
28	Metal containers for storage and transport	1

S. No.	Commodities	Value in lac Rs. 1968-69
29	Wire products and fencing grills	.54
30	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts	5
31	Tools	.45
32	Cutlery	29
33	Household equipment	14
34	Manufacture of metals n.s.	.6
35	Power generating machinery non-electric	14
36	Agricultural machinery and implements	.26
37	Metal working machinery	2
38	Textile leather machinery	17
39	Machinery and appliances and parts n.s.	9
40	Machines for special industries	.76
41	Electric power machinery and switchgear	15
42	Equipment for distribution electricity	11
43	Telecommunication apparatus	7
44	Domestic electrical equipment	10
45	Electrical machinery and apparatus	5
46	Ships and boats	1
47	Sanitary plumbing fixture and fittings	8
48	Furniture	3
49	Travel goods, handbags and articles	6
50	Clothing (except fur clothing)	307
51	Footwear	313
52	Scientific measuring and controlling instruments	88
53	Photograph and cinematograph supplies	2
54	Watches and clocks	.14
55	Musical instruments	6
56	Printed matters	20
57	Artificial plastic materials n.s.	5
58	Toys, games and sporting goods	272
59	Office and stationery supplies n.s.	9
60	Manufactured articles n.s.	199

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Industrial Court

Procedure

The West Pakistan Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1968, provides the setting up of a machinery to resolve the industrial disputes. The first stage in the process is an attempt to be made by the Conciliation Officer under section 6 (clauses 1 to 8) and if he fails in bringing about a settlement between the parties within the prescribed period, he issues a certificate of failure under section 6(8). Any party (registered union, five elected-representatives or employers) equipped with the certificate of failure can apply for the adjudication and determination of a dispute by the Industrial Court set up for the purpose under section 8 of the said Ordinance.

Jurisdiction

Any individual workman who has a grievance in respect of any matter under the West Pakistan Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance 1968, has been given a right to make complaint to the Industrial Court after observing procedure prescribed in section 18 of the said Ordinance.

Under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1967, any working journalist who has a grievance against a newspaper establishment employing him in respect of any matter covered by this Ordinance, may make a complaint to the Industrial Court, having jurisdiction, after observing procedure prescribed under section 3-A of the said Ordinance.

During the period under review, this Court had jurisdiction in respect of cases falling under (*a*) the West Pakistan Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1968, (*b*) the West Pakistan Trade Unions Ordinance, 1968, (*c*) the West Pakistan Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1968, (*d*) the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) (West Pakistan Amendment) Ordinance, 1967, in the following industries :—

1. Undertakings of Pakistan Western Railways throughout West Pakistan.
2. Road Transport in the Civil Divisions of Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sargodha, Multan, Bahawalpur, Quetta and Kalat.
3. All other industries in the Multan, Bahawalpur and Sargodha Divisions.

This Court also functions as a Manpower Tribunal at Lahore under the Control of Employment Ordinance, 1965. Its jurisdiction extends over the Divisions of Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Quetta, Kalat and Post Offices, Telephones and Telegraphs Department and Pakistan Western Railways throughout the province.

The Unions of workers insist that their cases should be tried at or near the place of origin of the dispute. Their plea is that they are unable to afford expenses involved in bringing their witnesses to the headquarters. It has not been possible by this Court to accede to the request in all cases. However, this Court held sessions at Peshawar, Lyallpur, Multan, D.G. Khan and Muzaffargarh during the year under review.

Printing and Stationery

Functions

The Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of West Pakistan is a service Department. It caters to the demands of printing and supply of various kinds of forms, standard and non-standard forms, accounts and treasury forms and special forms, etc. as well as different types of registers of the whole province. Besides, all the Government publications, gazettes, manuals, codes, budget and all other sort of miscellaneous printing work are printed and supplied to the indenting officers as well as to the public. Moreover different kinds of forms and registers etc. are also printed and supplied to the Local Bodies and Union Councils against cash payment. In addition to these works the printing, supply and sale of Text Books is also done by this Department. These books are supplied to the approved agents for sale to the public as well as students community throughout the province. For the purpose, Sales Depots are functioning at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Mastung and Quetta. Apart from the above work, this department is also responsible for arranging all sorts of stationery articles, paper, straw-board, drawing material etc. which are supplied to the offices of the Provincial Government against their annual monetary allotment. In addition to all the Regional Presses in West Pakistan, stationery articles are also supplied to the Semi-Government Autonomous Bodies and Union Council Offices and other institutions against cash payment throughout the province by the Provincial Stationery Offices. The functions of the Controller, Printing and Stationery, Government of West Pakistan (Head of Attached Department) are briefly as follows :—

1. To act as technical expert and adviser to the West Pakistan Government in all matters concerning the work of printing, binding, supply of the stationery/forms, procurement of machinery, paper and binding materials etc.
2. To exercise administrative and technical control over its constituent offices.
3. To advise the Government in regard to all matters relating to printing, binding, stationery, paper, printing, machinery and equipments and all other Allied and Technical matters.
4. To co-ordinate the working of all the subordinate offices and to keep a liaison.

5. Allocation of printing and binding work to all the Government Presses and farming out the overflow to private presses.

6. Standardization of all old series of forms to meet the needs of various Departments in West Pakistan.

7. Consolidation of the requirements of the various presses and Government as a whole in regard to paper, stationery stores, machinery, spares, raw materials etc. and preparation of the various indents for being placed on the Director of Industries, West Pakistan for procurement action in the light of the budget grant and their progressing with the Director.

8. Assessing the requirements of the Government offices in regard to typewriters and duplicating machines and arranging their supply to the indentors.

9. Finalization of the waste paper contract for the various departments with the concurrence of the Government.

10. Overall control of the budget in respect of receipts and expenditure of the Subordinate offices and fixation of the monetary allotment of all Government offices under the minor head "B—Purchase of Stationery Stores".

11. Assessment of the requirements of Foreign Exchange required for the Department as a whole and its allocation.

12. To sell and make available to public the Government Publications, Gazette, etc. which are issued from time to time.

13. To print and arrange the sale of those of the Text Books to the school going children which have been entrusted to the Government Presses by the Education Department.

14. To print and supply forms as also stationery on cash payment to the Local Bodies of the former Punjab area.

15. To keep safely in their original condition the old historical and other important records of the former Bombay and Sind Government.

Besides the above functions, one of the very important functions of this Department is to cater for the printing requirements of the Government in a most careful and trustworthy manner ensuring that secret and confidential work, which their presses are called upon to execute from time to time, is handled in an absolutely leakage-proof manner at every stage and which cannot be safely entrusted to any other

agency. A number of confidential and secret jobs of a recurring nature as well as special work of top secret nature are entrusted to this Department by the various Government offices.

Branches

This Department comprises the following presses/Stationery Offices, Sales Depots and Book Depots :

1. West Pakistan Government Press, Sales/Book Depot, Lahore.
2. Provincial Stationery Office, Lahore.
3. Forms Press, Lahore.
4. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office, Sales Depot, Karachi.
5. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office, Sales Depot, Peshawar.
6. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office, Sales Depot, Bahawalpur.
7. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office, Sales Depot, Khairpur.
8. West Pakistan Government Press/Stationery Office, Sales Depot, Mastung.
9. West Pakistan Government Sales Depot, Quetta.

Work Done

It is an admitted fact that the activities of all the departments have increased manifold for rapid developments, for which the work in the Government Presses has abnormally increased. A considerable increased quantity of work has been undertaken by this Department and promptly executed in creditable manner.

Expansion of Presses

Expansion of Government Press, Bahawalpur and shifting of the Forms Press, Lahore to the newly constructed building at Kot Lakhpat have been undertaken. Due to the expansion of Bahawalpur Press, its working capacity will increase to a great extent which will minimise the present burden of the increased work. Besides, due to shifting of Forms Press to Kot Lakhpat, the capacity of the Press will also increase and then it will be in a position to cater the needs of forms and registers of all the Government Offices well in time. A new residential building for the Manager, West Pakistan Government Press, Quetta/Kalat Region has also been constructed at Mastung. A scheme for setting up a new Printing Press at Sargodha has been under consideration of Government. It is expected that after the establishment of this Press, the work-load of other Government Presses will come to the normal, consequently it will pave a way for maintaining the requisite standard of efficiency at all levels.

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Labour Welfare

The Directorate of Labour Welfare, West Pakistan caters for the welfare and safety of workers all over West Pakistan and creates an atmosphere of good-will and better understanding between the workers and the employers.

The Government of Pakistan announced its new Labour Policy in July, 1969, and its implementation is the responsibility of the Labour Directorate. In pursuance of the said policy, the Government of Pakistan promulgated the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 which repealed the relevant laws on the subject and expedited the process of registration of Trade Unions ; besides restoring the right of strike to the workers and reciprocal right of lock out to the employers.

In order to give the wage policy a legal coverage, the Government of West Pakistan promulgated the West Pakistan Minimum Wages for Unskilled Workers Ordinance, 1969. This Ordinance is applicable to the Industrial and Commercial Establishments employing 50 or more workers. The Directorate played its role to ensure that the minimum wages fixed by the Government were being paid to the workers. The wages for semi-skilled and skilled workers were left to be determined ; through the mechanism of Collective Bargaining.

In furtherance of the new Labour Policy, the following three distinct and separate services have been created in the Directorate of Labour Welfare :—

i) Registration : It exclusively deals with the Registration of the Trade Unions and has nothing to do with the Conciliation and Inspection Services.

ii) Conciliation and Mediation : Conciliators have been appointed under the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969. They are primarily responsible to conciliate in the matter of Industrial Disputes between the workers and employers. In fact, their role is to bring parties to an amicable settlement, through pursuasive efforts, and in case they do not succeed, they seek their redress through the Labour Courts constituted for the purpose.

iii) Inspection : The inspection service of this Directorate is exclusively responsible for the administration and enforcement of the various labour laws like the Factories Act, 1934, the

Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the West Pakistan Industrial and Commercial Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1968, the Road Transport Workers Ordinance, 1961 etc. This service has to prosecute the defaulters in the courts where generally fines are imposed on those who violated the legal provisions.

The above three services of the Labour Directorate continued to play their roles as affectively as possible and with the strengthening of Labour Directorate efforts were made to ensure compliance of the provisions of the labour laws in force.

The achievements made during the period under some of the Labour Laws are given as under : —

1. Factories Act, 1934.
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
3. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

	No. of Inspections carried out during the period	No. of Prosecutions lodged in the Court	No. of cases decided
1. Factories Act, 1934	700	1301	2321
2. Payment of Wages Act, 1936.	522	219	244
3. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	...	...	...

Five hundred twenty cases were decided under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and a sum of Rs. 8,90,652.31 was paid to the claimants through the efforts of our Workmen's Compensation Commissioners.

During the period under report, 99 factories were registered under Section 2 (*j*) and 47 under section 5 (1) of the Factories Act, 1934, and 46 factories were removed from the list of registered factories maintained for this purpose in the Directorate of Labour Welfare.

The courts of law were approached through the department to speed up the cases of prosecutions lodged under the various Labour Laws.

In addition to the administration of the aforesaid enactments, the Directorate deals with cases under the Fair Wages Clause and Pak. P.W.D. Contractors Regulation under which the contract labour of the Pak. P.W.D. and M.E.S. was also protected through the field staff.

Necessary exemptions from certain provisions of law concerning the working hours etc. to various factories were granted. The field staff of this Directorate was also instructed to inspect the factories frequently to reduce the loss of man-hours. Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 of this Directorate also dealt with the complaints from the workers for non-payment of their wages and disposed them of according to law. The Provincial Medical Inspector of Factories visited various industrial establishments to check occupational hazards, sanitary condition involving health of workers and proposes prosecutions in cases of violations of law.

Weights and Measures Ordinance

The Inspectors are required to visit traders' shops to inspect weights and measures and other instruments used for trade purposes and to see that these are correct and no fraud is perpetrated in them so as to safeguard the interests of the public. Traders, found violating the provision of law, were prosecuted and produced in the Court of Law for punishment. The following statement shows the position regarding the enforcement of this law during the year 1969 :—

No. of Prosecutions	Fine imposed	No. of instruments etc. verified	Fee realized
4,640	Rs. 93,378.00	10,53,828	Rs. 11,57,261.63

Technical Training

The rapidly expanding economy of Pakistan requires a large number of trained/skilled workers to man the various industries and public utility services. Industry can achieve higher level of productivity only if adequate number of trained/skilled workers is available. One of the main objectives of the Directorate of Labour Welfare is to provide training facilities in the skills in demand to ensure adequate supply of well-trained workers.

With this aim in view, schemes for the re-organization, expansion and modernization of the four Technical Training Centres one each at Karachi, Peshawar and two at Lahore were taken in hand. Likewise projects for setting up new Technical Training Centres at Hyderabad, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan and Jhelum were started. These projects are required to be completed with foreign assistance.

On the completion of these projects, the training capacity of the Training Centres in West Pakistan which stood at about 1,000 in 1958,

will jump up to 3,000 by 1970, besides introduction of latest tools, equipment and training methods/techniques for the training of skilled workers.

Coal Mines Welfare

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization established under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, provided welfare facilities to the miners working in the coalfield areas of West Pakistan. The following progress was achieved :

Medical Facilities

The hospitals established in coalfield areas of Northern Zone at Choa Saidan Shah and Southern Zone at Sinjidi continued functioning satisfactorily. Qualified Medical Officers employed in the hospital provided medical, surgical and pathological treatment to the miners and their families. The remote mining localities were visited by the Medical Officers, through Mobile Dispensaries. The number of patients who received treatment from these hospitals increased considerably. Besides, a new dispensary was established at Ara (District Jhelum) for affording treatment to the miners working in that locality. The Civil Dispensary at Sharigh and the Dispensary of the Union Council at Dandot was subsidized by providing essential medicines for the treatment of miners. The total expenditure incurred in providing medical facilities was over Rs. 81,000.00.

Education Facilities

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization has been maintaining the undermentioned schools :—

1) Coal Mines Labour Welfare High School, Makerwal.
2) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Middle School for Girls at Makerwal.
3) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Middle School for Girls at Dandot.
4) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Middle School for Boys at Sharigh.
5) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Primary Schools at Pidh, Metting, Khost, Mach, Sinjidi and Lias Degari.

During the year under report, 19 students were awarded scholarships of Rs. 10.00 per month in Middle Classes, seven students were awarded scholarship of Rs. 50.00 per month in Intermediate and Degree Classes and one scholarship of Rs. 100.00 per month was awarded to a student studying in Mining Engineering. The total expenditure incurred in providing educational facilities to the students was Rs. 92,416.00.

Recreation and Sports Facilities

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization has provided transistor radio sets in various miners colonies for affording recreation facilities to the miners. Besides, a Miner's Institute has been established at

Dandot wherein games material, library books and other items for the recreation and education of the miners have been provided.

A Vocational Training Centre has also been set up where training in gainful handicrafts is provided to the families of the miners. The Institute has provided training to a large number of girls in wool knitting, sewing, crochet work and niwar and durree making etc.

Water Supply Scheme

In order to provide whole-some drinking water to the miners at their work-site, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization has encouraged and sponsored water supply schemes in various areas. During the year under report a Water Supply Scheme at Chiniot Collieries of M/s Karam Bakhsh was completed.

Housing Projects

In order to provide residential accommodation to the miners, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization has paid grants-in-aid to the mine owners for the construction of houses in their leases. The following projects were completed during the year :—

1) W.P.I.D.C. Mines at Sore-Range and Makerwal.

2) Gillani Company Ltd., Sinjidi.

3) Mir Qadir Bakhsh & Brothers, Sinjidi.

4) Habib Ullah Company, Sore-Range.

Collection of Cess

The Mines Labour Welfare Fund is collected by levying the duty of excise on the despatches of coal. During the year under report, there has been a record collection of Rs. 6,90,988 which has surpassed all the previous collections. This has been achieved as a result of stringent measures adopted against the mine owners.

Employment Exchanges

Twenty Employment Exchanges are now functioning under the control of Directorate of Labour Welfare. Two of these, one at Mardan and the other at Campbellpur, started functioning in July and September, 1969. In addition to these Employment Exchanges, three Sub-Employment Offices are operating at Landi (Karachi), D.I. Khan and Khuzdar (Kalat). At the specific request of the Tarbela Joint Venture a Branch Employment Office has been set up which started its work at Tarbela Dam Site with effect from February 3, 1969. Some of the Employment Exchanges have a facility of operating Mobile Unit at important places of their areas to provide assistance to employment seekers at their door steps.

During the year 1969, all Employment Exchanges including Sub-Employment Offices registered 3,02,860 applicants for employment assistance. These include 34,461 ex-servicemen, 6,217 women and 2,62,182 other applicants. A total number of 58,649 applicants were provided with employment through the Employment Exchanges. The persons who were assisted in getting employment include 9,992 ex-servicemen, 2,370 women and 46,287 other persons. On an average 1,889 employers utilized the services of the Employment Exchanges every month including 960 in government sector and 929 in private sector. These employers notified a total number of 73,443 vacancies during the year including 42,291 from Government Departments and 31,152 from private sector.

Mobility of Labour

When Local candidates for any vacancies are not available the Clearing House of the Directorate makes efforts in getting suitable candidates from other exchange areas. During the period under review 1,681 vacancies were circulated to Employment Exchanges against which 1,460 applicants were placed with the assistance of the Provincial Clearing House.

Common-wealth Immigrants Act, 1962 and 1969

During the year under review, 948 applications for employment vouchers for entry in United Kingdom were forwarded to the Ministry of Labour, London. Majority of applications were of doctors, teachers and science graduates.

Employment Advisory Committees

Employment Advisory Committees have been formed at all the stations under the Chairmanship of the Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners of the areas. During the period under report 25 meetings of Employment Advisory Committees of various Employment Exchanges were held. These Committees discussed ways and means for the rehabilitation of Ex-Junior Commissioned Officers, War Disabled Ex-servicemen and other ex-servicemen.

Vocational Guidance Unit

The Officers of the Vocational Guidance Unit, Karachi imparted vocational guidance to students at Pre-Matric Level. They visited boys and girls schools and gave lectures to the students on "Choice of a career and employment opportunities".

High Level Personnel Register

A National Register of High Level Personnel has been started for conservation and better utilization of such personnel in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan. As a first step the Directorate of Labour Welfare (Manpower and Employment Wing) made efforts to collect data about engineering occupations. During the period under report the particulars of 1,095 high level personnel were collected on the prescribed SLF-I form. After necessary scrutiny they were forwarded to the National Manpower Council, Government of Pakistan, Karachi for further necessary action.

Standing Classification of Occupational Titles

In the meeting of the Panel on Labour Statistics held at Dacca in December, 1964 the developing of 5-digit occupational classification was made the responsibility of Provincial Directorate of Labour Welfare but the task could not be undertaken due to financial and other handicaps. In view of the persistent demand of Central Statistical Office and National Manpower Council for development of 5-digit occupational code based on Pakistan Standard Classification of Occupations 1965, the completion of classification work started in right earnest in September, 1968. The Draft of Classifications of Occupational Code was placed before a Committee of Experts from :—

i) Central Statistical Office, Government of Pakistan;

ii) Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs (Census Division), Government of Pakistan ;

iii) Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan ; and

iv) National Manpower Council, Government of Pakistan and was approved. The book is under print.

Manual of Instructions for Employment Exchanges

The Manual of Instructions for Employment Exchanges inherited from Government of India became obsolete soon after Independence and eversince the need for a revised Manual was actually felt. The Manual of Instructions has since been printed and issued to all Employment Exchanges and other concerned authorities.

Ex-Junior Commissioned Officers

During the year under report, a total number of 768 Ex-Junior Commissioned Officers were registered in all the Employment Exchanges in West Pakistan. Of these, 139 Ex-Junior Commissioned Officers were provided employment.

Rural Employment Promotion Project

The Pilot Research Project for Rural Employment Promotion is a new development scheme included in the revised sectorial alllocations and priorities of the Third Five Year Plan 1965-70 under the Manpower and Employment Sector at a total cost of 1.5 million rupees.

The project which is a Research Scheme was launched in March, 1969 in selected rural areas of Multan and Kohat Districts. The aim of the Research Project is to conduct a study on the following points :—

i) Measuring extent of unemployment and under-employment as well as study its nature in the selected rural areas.

ii) The study of the causes for the existing unemployment and employment situation.

iii) Study of the factors which may be capable of promoting employment in the rural area.

iv) A comparison between labour intensive and capital intensi elements of the on-going schemes with a view to determini the sector in which "Labour Intensive" methods could i adopted increasingly with benefit.

v) Study the employment creation elements of rural employmer

It is expected that this information would become available by tl end of March, 1970 and the final report on the Research objectiv would be made available to the Government during the currei financial year.

Inspectorate of Mines

The provisions of the mining law are enforced through "on the spot inspections of the Mines. The introduction of safe, more rewardir and systematic mining method is also enforced by the proper an judicious enforcement of safety provisions. Inspectors of Mines carrie out 127 inspections of mines (Coal and other than Coal Mines) durin the year under review. Twenty-six prosecutions cases under th Mines Act were lodged against the mine owner during the year. Ou of these 23 have been decided. Two hundred eighty-eight cases ar however pending in various Courts which were lodged in previou years. Prosecutions are lodged only when it is found that the mine are being worked in utter disregard of safety provisions.

Examinations

The Inspectorate of Mines holds competency examination to provide the industry with the qualified and competent Mine Managers, Mine Surveyors and Supervisory staff. During the period of report underground Sirdar Certificate and Gas Testing Examinations were held at Makerwal. A sum of Rs. 2,066 was received in the shape of treasury chalans as fee for the various examinations.

Accidents

Twenty-seven fatal accidents and 96 serious accidents were reported to this Inspectorate to have occurred during the calendar year 1969 in the mining areas. All of these accidents were inquired into by the Inspector of Mines and necessary action taken. In these accidents 28 persons were killed and 98 injured. The Workmen Compensation Commissioner concerned was informed by the Inspector of Mines to take up the cases for payment of compensation to the dependents of the deceased or to the injured persons. During the year under review, the Inspectorate of Mines issued 71 permits and 20 authorisations to the qualified persons to act as managers of various mines and quarries. Rs. 710 were realised as permit fee in shape of Treasury Chalans.

A Central Mine Rescue and Safety Station at Sinjidi, Quetta is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 23.14 lacs. This work is expected to be completed during 1970.

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Minimum Wages Board

Composition

The West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board was set up in February, 1962 under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961. The Board consists of a Chairman, an Independent Member and two Members one each representing employers and workers respectively. Whenever the Board takes up the considerations of minimum wages of workers in any industry, the Government nominates two Additional Members, one representing employers and the other representing workers of the industry concerned. The Board is assisted by a Secretary.

The Board takes up consideration of cases of different industries on the directions of the Provincial Government. A standard questionnaire is issued to all the establishments in the concerned industry as well as the concerned Labour Unions. Replies to the questionnaire, available wage data, personal investigations and consultations with the representatives of the employers and workers as well as the representatives of the Central Ministries are to be provided to the Director General Investment Promotion and Supplies, Export Promotion Bureau and the Director, Industries and Commerce, West Pakistan. The Board prepares recommendations which are published in the Official Gazette inviting objections and suggestions. After taking into consideration the views of the employers and workers and the present day cost of living and prices in general, the recommendation is given final shape and submitted to the West Pakistan Government. After approval the Provincial Government notifies the rates in the Official Gazette and from that date those rates are made applicable. The wages so fixed are kept under review at intervals of one to three years. The non-payment of the wages so fixed is punishable under the Ordinance. The enforcement is the responsibility of the Labour Department.

Work Progress

So far the Board has approved minimum wages for the workers of industries like steel re-rolling (including heat allowance), cotton textile (un-skilled), ice manufacturing, motor road transport, woollen textile (un-skilled), sugar, silk and rayon, plastic products, leather goods, cotton ginning and pressing and metal (primarily concerned with utensils).

The Board has also recommended the wages of workers in the follow-

ing industries on the original side as well as on review which are awaiting approval and notification by the Government :—

Vegetable ghee and edible oils, cement, ice manufacturing, woollen textile (semi skilled and skilled), cotton textile (semi skilled), silk and rayon, plastic products, leather goods, electric manufacturing goods including fans, steel re-rolling, steel engineering and glass and bangles.

The Board is at present conducting enquiries in the beverage, chemical and dyes, tanning (tanneries), paper and printing, footwear, motor road transport, food products, ceramic, pharmaceutical, cutlery and allied goods, sports goods, surgical instruments, and carpet industries.

The Board during this year also made recommendation for fixing minimum wages for unskilled workers working in establishment employing less than fifty workers. This was complimentary to West Pakistan Minimum Wages Board for Unskilled Workers Ordinance 1969 under which wages for unskilled workers in the establishment employing more than fifty workers were fixed.

In addition a review of the wages in the industries where the rates have already been fixed, is under consideration.

The Board is also engaged in carrying out studies for linking wages with output and devising a sort of sliding scale of wages to be adjusted automatically with the cost of living index.

Communications and Works

Building Department

During financial year 1969-70 the Building Department is handling a budget of Rs. 13.35 crores for the constructions of buildings. The detail of the construction programme is indicated below :—

	Number
a) Schools (Primary, Middle, High)	1100
b) Colleges (Intermediate and Degree)	45
c) Professional Colleges (Polytechnic)	20
d) Hospitals (Tehsil District)	20
e) Dispensaries	10
f) Hostel (School or College)	100
g) Libraries	100
h) Office Buildings	360
i) District Courts (Tehsil Buildings Patwarkhanas)	360
j) Government Servant Residences	270
k) Miscellaneous Buildings	100

The department has also undertaken the programme of maintenance of Government buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.67 crores. In addition, the department has a target of constructing 800 quarters in the Lahore Township Scheme by June, 1970.

Town Planning Schemes

The Town Planning Department has completed the preparation of outline development plan for Okara and is going ahead with the work of preparation of Master Plans for Rawalpindi and Multan which are expected to be completed by June, 1970. The work of conducting aerial photography and mapping of 54 important towns of West Pakistan and the preparations of regional development Plan for Peshawar Valley and Master Plan for Quetta are also in hand. The department has completed the following research studies and planning surveys :—

i) An Outline Study of Land Values in Lahore.

ii) Housing Co-opeartives—An Answer to the Housing Problem in West Pakistan.

iii) Low Income Housing, Problems and Prospects.

iv) Resettlement of Squatters and Jhuggi Dwellers in Lahore.

v) Resettlement of Squatters and Jhuggi Dwellers in West Pakistan.

vi) Study of residential plots/dwellings developed by private individuals/local bodies, etc.

vii) Industrial Workers Housing in West Pakistan.

viii) Problems of Urban Development in West Pakistan.

ix) Hierarchy of settlements and services in Peshawar Valley.

x) Socio-Economic Study of the Lahore Cantt. Area.

Highways Department

The Highways Department is maintaining a net-work of 10,714 miles of pacca road, 8,492 miles of shingled road and 633 miles of kacha road. The department from the period under report (1968-69 ending 6-3-1969) has constructed 266 miles of black top roads. The department has in hand the following important projects :—

a) R.C.D. Highways.

b) Construction of Jhelum-Pind Dadan Khan Road.

c) Construction of road from Rajanpur to Kashmore.

d) Construction of road from Kawai to Naran.

Besides, programme is in hand for the widening and improvement of the following roads :—

1) G.T. Road from mile 1-23.

2) West Pakistan Highways from Lahore to Multan and that passing through Hyderabad-Nawabshah-Khairpur District and that from D.I. Khan to Darban.

The department has almost completed Karachi-Hyderadad Super Highways. Feasibility studies and detailed design of the following super-highways are in hand :—

1. West Pakistan Highways from Hyderabad to Torkham.
2. Lahore-Sheikhupura-Lyallpur.
3. Lyallpur-Sheikhupura-Sargodha-Khushab.

The department is aiming at mechanization of the road construction and maintenance programme. For the same machinery worth Rs. 105 lacs is being arranged.

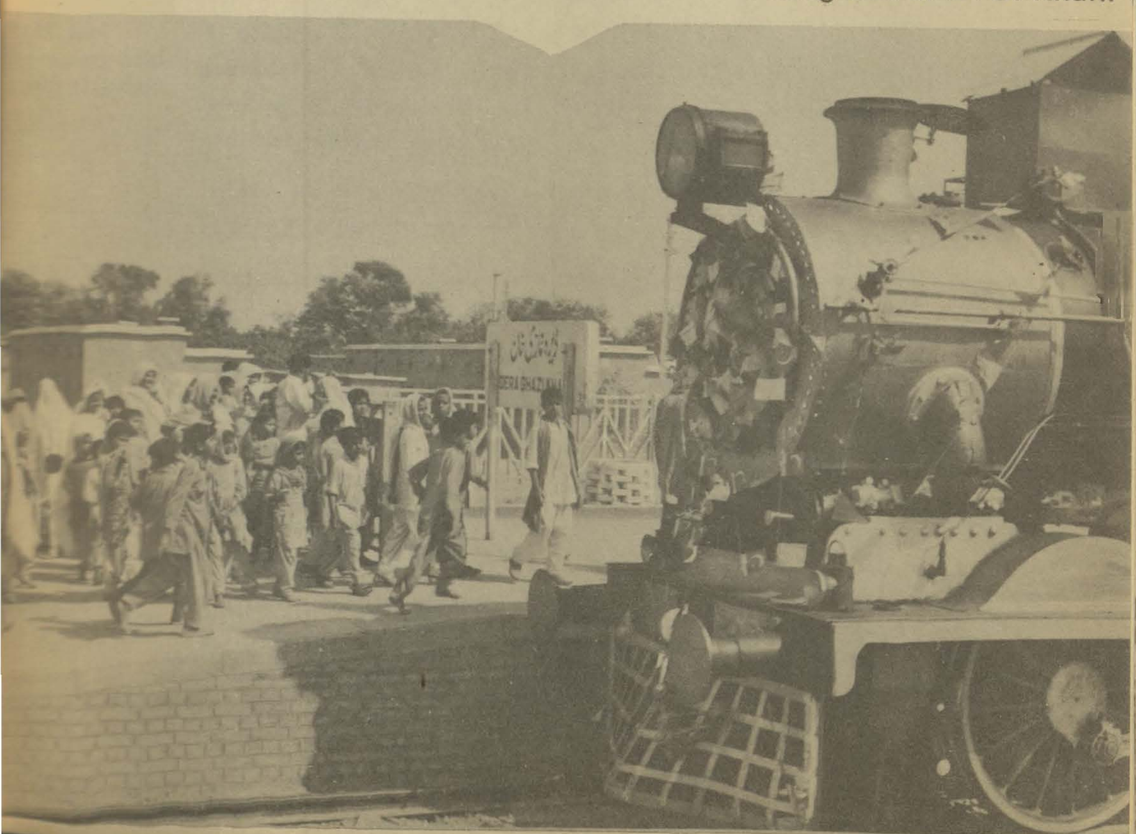
Besides opening of new areas, the execution of the above programme will substantially improve the existing road net work of the province.

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Newly constructed Railway Station, D. G. Khan.

First train steaming out of D. G. Khan.



Pakistan Western Railway

Brief History

Pakistan Western Railway, which now comprises 5,383 route miles and has 838 stations and 87 train halts, came into existence, though under a different name, on the 13th of May, 1861, when the line between Karachi and Kotri, a distance of 105 miles, was first opened to traffic. In spite of the set-backs on account of the two World Wars, the net-work of Railway lines continued to grow steadily. In 1947, North Western Railway, named as such at that time, had a route mileage of 6,890, out of which 1,891 was transferred to India leaving a route mileage of 4,999 to Pakistan. In February, 1961, the Railway was re-named as Pakistan Western Railway and on July 1, 1962, it was transferred from the Central Government to West Pakistan Government.

Organization

Pakistan Western Railway is being administered and managed by a Railway Board, consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and two Members. The Chairman is Chief Executive Officer of the Railway as well as ex-officio Secretary to the Government of West Pakistan and is responsible for arriving at decisions on technical matters and advising the Government in matters of Railway policy.

Plans for improving and modernization

A project for modernization of accounting, financial and statistical procedures is in hand. The objective is to ensure prompt and statistical information needed by the management for better financial control and more efficient operations.

New material accounting procedures were introduced in Stores Depots attached to various workshops.

Initial steps were also taken towards computerization with selection and training of staff for the purpose.

Speeding up of Railway operations continued to receive attention during the year and the work of improving track by raising ballast cushions, use of heavier rails and welding of rails to permit higher speeds, was continued side by side with the gradual conversion from steam to diesel electric traction, electrification of Lahore-Khanewal Section and general improvement in maintenance of other rolling-stock.

Earnings

Passenger earnings formed 37.9 per cent of the total Railway revenues in 1968-69. There was an increase of 1.47 per cent in number of passengers carried and 3.18 per cent in passenger-miles during the year as compared with the previous year.

Slighthy more than half of the revenues of Pakistan Western Railway is earned from freight traffic.

Reduced rates were allowed for various commodities between certain stations and rebate in freight was allowed for certain categories of goods exported to East Pakistan and abroad. Special clearance arrangements continued to guaranteed transit time for most of the goods for which special coaching rates were charged. Fish vans continued to run between Karachi and Peshawar. 16 City Booking Agencies, 13 Out-Agencies and 2 City Booking Offices were functioning on the Railway during 1968-69. Under the radial service, goods booked from/to stations within 50 miles radius of Lahore and Karachi were carried by Railway's own trucks, reducing the transit time considerably.

Collection and Delivery Service

An important facility for trade and industry in Lahore and Karachi, carried 36,296 tons of freight and earned Rs. 31,09,545 during 1968-69.

Diesel-electric locomotives covered 76 per cent of the gross ton-miles in 1968-69, although they constituted only 35 per cent of the total fleet.

Electric Traction

It was decided to introduce electric traction, in the first phase, between Lahore and Khanewal. Most of the work was completed by the end of 1968-69 and some portion of the track was energised for tests and training of staff. Electric trains are expected to start running during January, 1970.

Workshops

The Central Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Rawalpindi is being expanded to provide repair facilities for 300 locomotives. A separate shop is being set up to manufacture spare parts. Maintenance facilities for diesel-electric locomotives at Rawalpindi, Samasatta and Kundian and for railcars at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Rohri are being created or expanded.

386 flats, 194 covered and 80 oil tank wagons of all welded construction were manufactured in the Central Mechanical Workshops, Moghalpura, 3 bogie luggage vans were also manufactured.

Carriage Factory

Considerable progress was made during 1968-69 in setting up a factory at Islamabad to manufacture all-welded light-weight steel coaches. The project will cost about Rs. 81 million and, at full capacity, it will give 29 per cent annual return on capital and save foreign exchange in sizeable amounts. Messrs. Like-Hofmann-Busch of the factory is expected to start production during 1970-71 and manufacture 150 coaches annually.

Major Construction Projects

During 1968-69 a new line between Kot Adu and Dera Ghazi Khan to goods traffic on July 8, 1968 and passenger traffic on March 23, 1969 was opened. The 48-mile line built at a cost of Rs. 4.17 crore, is the longest new construction since independence.

Another major project completed during 1968-69 was the Sukkur Channel Bridge. It was opened to traffic on 24th February, 1969. The

new bridge separates the Railway line from the road and eliminates speed restrictions necessitated by old structures.

Work on three construction projects, viz. (*i*) linking of Amruka with Wasawewala, a distance of 19 miles, aimed at reducing the distance between Lahore and Bahawalnagar from 365 to 177 miles, (*ii*) Islamabad Spur (5.6 miles) linking the New Capital with the Railway system, and (*iii*) the second phase (1.73 miles) of Karachi Circular Railway, linking Wazir Mansion with Karachi City and completing the circle, continued to progress during the year 1968-69.

Staff Training

During 1968-69, 2,560 trainees of various categories attended the Walton Training School, Lahore for receiving training in various duties. They include trainees from Burma, Iran, Ghana, Malaysia, Kenya, Nigeria, Turkey, Thailand, Iraq, Korea, Sudan, Phillipines and the United Arab Republic.

During the year, 869 Trade Apprentices and Apprentice Mechanics attended different courses in the Apprentices Training Centre, Lahore.

784 trainees qualified from the Diesel Training School, Karachi, and 12 members of staff were given refresher courses there during the year.

Staff Welfare

Housing

During 1968-69, 137 residential quarters were constructed for Class III staff and 528 for Class IV staff. The total number of staff quarters now is 52,326. About 39 per cent of employees are provided with residential accommodation.

Medical facilities

Sixty-four hospitals and dispensaries with 1063 beds, one T.B. Sanatorium and 21 Child Welfare and Maternity Centres, are functioning on the Railway for the exclusive use of Railway employees. These hospitals and dispensaries provide free medical and surgical treatment to the Railway employees and their families. All employees drawing pay up to Rs. 155.00 P.M. (*i.e.* about 80 per cent of Railway employees), when admitted to the hospitals as indoor patients, are given free diet. Class IV employees are entitled to free medical attendance for themselves and their families even at their residence. For this purpose, the Railway employed 137 doctors 13 Lady Doctors and 5 Dental Surgeons besides surgical and medical specialists. The above facilities cost the Railway about Rs. 50 lac per year.

Educational facilities

The Railway is running 8 high, 4 middle and 19 primary schools for boys and 6 high, 5 middle and 9 primary schools for girls. The total enrolment in these 51 schools is about 19,000.

Two hostels, each to accommodate 50 sons and dependents of Railway employees posted at outstations, are provided at Lahore and Karachi. Scholarships are also awarded to deserving children of Railway employees for pursuit of higher technical education. In addition, permit and poverty scholarships are granted to the children of Railway employees studying in Railway-managed schools. Educational assistance is given to employees, drawing pay upto Rs. 230 p.m. Total expenditure on educational facilities comes to about Rs. 8 lac per year, including Rs. 2 lac from Staff Benefit Fund.

Sports

The Pakistan Western Railway Sports Control Board headed by the Vice-Chairman frames the Annual Programme covering the entire field of sports and recreational activities on the Pakistan Western Railway.

In addition to the departmental activities, the Railway participated in National and International competitions and meets with great distinction.

Co-operative Credit Society

Co-operative Credit Society, Lahore which provides cheap credit and savings bank facilities, advanced Rs. 2.5 million to 3,455 Railway employees.

Supply of foodstuff etc. at fixed price

The Railway has established about 200 special ration depots wherein Atta is sold to Railway staff at Rs. 17.47 per maund as against the retail price of Rs. 18.37 per maund, fixed for the general public.

Co-operative Stores

One hundred and four Co-operative Stores have been set up on Railway system which sell items of daily use at reasonable prices to the Railway employees.

Staff Benefit Fund

The Railway Staff Benefit Fund, which finances the Welfare schemes, consists of a liberal contribution from General Revenues, fines imposed on staff, forfeited Provident Fund Bonuses, etc. There is no monetary subscription to the fund from the employees. A sum of Rs. 6,60,000 was contributed during 1968-69 from the Railway Revenues to the P.W. Railway Staff Benefit Fund for financing various welfare activities. This fund is managed by the Head-quarters Staff Benefit Fund Committee and the respective Divisional Staff Benefit Fund Committees which comprise representatives of the workers and the management.

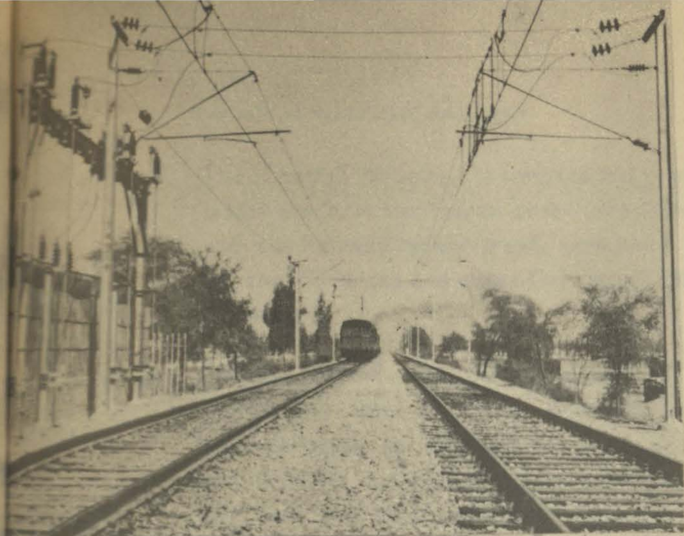
Industrial Relations, Trade Unions

The following Unions are recognized by the Railway Administration :—

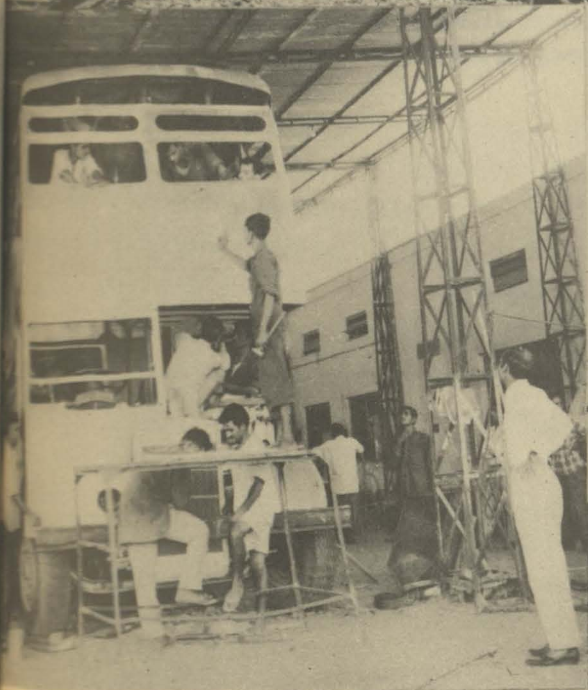
i) United Union of P.W. Railway Workers for the Open Line establishment of the Railway.

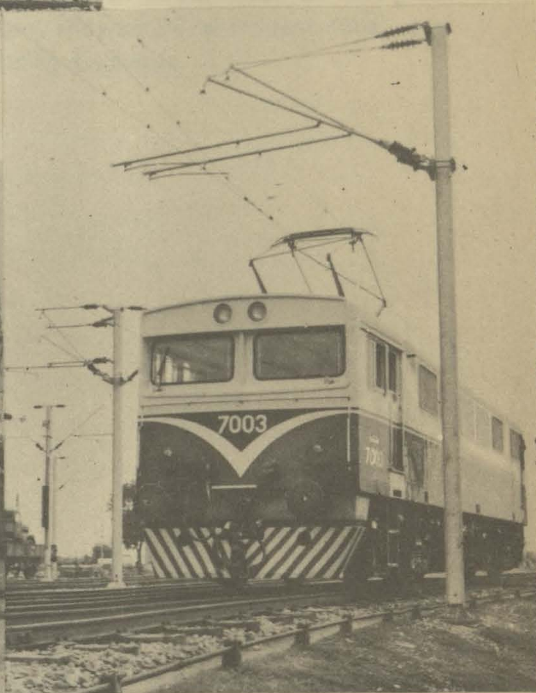
ii) Railway Mazdoor Union Workshops, for Workshops establishment of the Railway.

Relations with these labour unions, as usual, remained cordial during 1968-69.



Lahore-Khanewal Railway Track electrified.





Electric locomotive on trail.



Area Works Committees

The Central Works Committee and the Divisional Works Committees which perform the role of conciliatory bodies between the employees and the Railway management, continued to function satisfactorily on all the Divisions and extra-Divisional Offices, during the period under review.

Financial Results

During 1968-69, the gross earnings of P.W. Railway were Rs. 664 million and total operating expenses were Rs. 553 million (including Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund) leaving a net operating income of Rs. 111 million. The ordinary operating expenses were 72.3 per cent and total operating expenses 83.2 per cent of the gross earnings. The expenditure on wages, allowances, provident fund, etc. was 44 per cent of the total operating expenses.

Transport Authority

Number of Motor Vehicles

The total number of registered motor vehicles of different types in West Pakistan was 2,86,148 on 30th June, 1969 as against 2,71,857 on 30th June, 1968. Hence there was an increase of 14,291 motor vehicles during the period. Similarly the total number of motor vehicles "on road" rose to 1,60,057 during the year ending 30-6-1969 as against 1,45,238 on 30-6-1968 showing an increase of 14,819 motor vehicles.

Traffic checking

In April, 1967 the Governor of West Pakistan expressed great concern over the rising incidence of traffic accidents on Highways and directed that Divisional Traffic Checking Teams consisting of a Magistrate, a Police Officer, Secretary, Regional Transport Authority and a non-official member be constituted in each Division. The teams should carry out checking under the overall control of Commissioners according to a pre-arranged programme. These checking parties were accordingly constituted and are functioning since then. As a result of the raids conducted by these checking teams, the situation on the highways improved considerably and over-speeding and plying of motor vehicles without route permits decreased to a great extent. During the year 1968-69, 4,562 prosecutions were launched by the checking parties and a total fine of Rs. 5,98,771 realized at the spot.

Additional R.T. As.

In order to remove certain inconvenience to the transport operators and enable Commissioners of the Divisions to watch development in their areas two new R.T. As. with Commissioners as Chairman were set up at Sargodha and Bahawalpur. Their jurisdiction extends over their respective Revenue Division.

Rent a Car Service

As tourists and high dignitaries coming to Pakistan prefer travelling in private cars rather than taxis, a number of firms have been permitted to run a "Rent a Car Service" at Karachi, Rawalpindi and Lahore on the recommendations of the Director, Department of Tourism, Government of Pakistan. The vehicles of these firms have been exempted from displaying taxi number plates, taxi colouring, taxi meters and taxi rates.

Fixation of hire charges

The following hiring charges for various classes of transport vehicles requisitioned by Government Departments in connection with national calamities, emergency etc. have been approved and circulated :—

Type of vehicles	Rate
Car/Station Wagon Jeep	Rs. 30/- per day including driver's pay
Pick-up	Rs. 40/- —do—
Bus	Rs. 80/- —do—
Truck	Rs. 60/- per day plus 110/- P. M. as driver's pay.

i) The fuel, petrol, diesel and lubricants are to be supplied by the department.

ii) An allowance of Rs. 2/- per day to be paid to the cleaner/conductor wherever provided.

However, in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in Quetta and Kalat Divisions, the following rates have been fixed for that area :—

i) **If fuel supplied by Government**

Petrol Public Carriers Rs. 100/- per day.

ii) **If fuel supplied by Owner**

a) Metalled road Rs. 1.50 per mile per vehicle loaded. 75 paisas per mile per vehicle empty.

b) Hilly and Kacha Roads Rs. 2/- per mile per vehicle loaded. Re. 1/- per mile per vehicle empty. Goods ar two paisas per maund per mile.

School of Motoring

Previously there was no control on institutions imparting instructions on driving motor vehicles. This resulted in unqualified persons opening such schools. Their object mainly was to obtain driving licences for their students by underhand means and to charge heavy fees. It has now been provided in the Rules that no person shall engage in the business without obtaining a licence for opening such a school. The Licensing Authorities are required to have regard to a large number of factors in granting such licences in order to ensure efficiency and reliability of the motoring schools.

Renewal of driving licences through Post Offices

The Government of West Pakistan considered the existing procedure of renewal of licences such as arms and driving licences which was very cumbersome as it involved time consuming visits to the district courts by licencees for obtaining court fee stamps etc. and submission of the applications to licences issuing authority. The Government accordingly decided that such renewals should be done through post offices with effect from 1-8-1969. It has been further decided that fees for the grant, renewal and transfer of permits etc. should also be paid in postal stamps. The resultant convenience to the public in general is enormous.

Elimination of Absentee Transport Operators

The Chief Martial Law Administrator Pakistan issued Regulation No. 56 on 25th October, 1969 entitled the "Stage Carriages (Cancellation of Permits of Absentees) Regulation". The purpose of the Regulation was to eliminate from the Transport Industry all such persons who held permits to ply stage carriages of which they in fact were not the actual owners. Under the provision of this Regulation 2,219 permits have been taken away from the "Absentees" and allotted to the actual owners of the buses previously covered with such permits.

Transport Commission

In order to eliminate certain abuses which had crept in as a result of the existing system of issue of route permits for stage carriages, Government decided in November, 1968 to make route permits of passengers buses automatic. The initial re-action of this decision was that this was a constructive move designed to eliminate the middle-man and mis-use of permits and that the genuine transporters would benefit by the change. It was, however, subsequently felt that such a move was likely to result in serious social and economic repurcussions which would involve not only the transport industry but will spread further. The operators would tend to move enmass on the more remunerative routes and there would be a denudation of transport facilities on less remunerative routes. It was also felt that the result of intensive plying of buses in certain selected areas would result in steep losses and financial ruin of a large number of transporters. The Government accordingly re-considered their earlier decision to liberalize the route permits and decided to constitute a transport commission in order to :—

1) examine the existing practice and law relating to the grant of stage carriage permits with particular reference to the dissatisfaction prevailing in a section of the public either with the system itself or with the manner in which it has hitherto operated, and

2) make a thorough study of the working of the bus companies in general with particular reference to the situation that has arisen out of the introduction and prolification of small sized transport companies and individual operators.

The Commission was required to make recommendations on the following matters :—

a) Any changes in the existing law relating to the grant of a stage carriage permit so as to improve the system.

b) Any measure it considers necessary to ensure healthy competition and co-ordination between the bus companies on the one hand and the railways as well as the Road Transport Corporation on the other.

c) The changes that should be made in the organization and structure of the Government Department and office concerned with passenger transport by bus and the issue of permits for buses.

New Transport Policy

After considering the recommendations of the Transport Commission the Government has recently announced the new transport policy. The following are the main features of the same :—

a) The Provincial Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities would be re-organized with a view to performing regulatory functions more effectively.

b) All routes would be divided into three categories, 'A', 'B', 'C'. 'A' routes will generally be long distance routes with high traffic densities ; 'B' will be routes on metalled roads other than those categorised as 'A' and 'C'. 'C' will be routes comprising partially or wholly katcha roads.

c) Route permits would be issued automatically after receipt of applications to those bus owners who own vehicles less than four years old for 'A' type routes and less than six years old for 'B' type routes. Any bus owner could obtain permit on a 'C' type route.

d) Route permits would be granted for one year and buses during the validity of the permit would not be shifted to another route. Security to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- for 'A' type, Rs. 5,000/- for 'B' and Rs. 1,000/- for ype routes will be deposited by the operators alongwith applications for permits. The amount will be forfeited in case of violation of rules of operation to be formulated by the Provincial Transport Authority.

e) Certificates of fitness will be given to vehicles twice a year only after these have been examined and tested by approved workshops.

f) All passengers will be insured by the carriers against death and injury. In case of death a compensation of Rs. 8,000/- will be paid to the heir of the deceased and upto Rs. 5,000/- in the case of injuries by bus carriers. The bus carriers may re-insure with insurance companies. Rules for this purpose will be framed by the Authority.

Highway Patrols

g) Suitably equipped Highway Patrols would be stationed on the highways. In the Financial year 1969-70, 20 Highway Patrols will start patrolling on the Highway. In 1970-72 forty more patrols would be provided.

h) Road Transport Corporation would continue to be responsible for providing bus transport within the cities of West Pakistan. It will have monopoly of operations in all cities save Karachi. As already announced by the Government private operators will continue to operate alongwith Karachi Omni-Bus service.

The following measures have been incorporated in the new policy in order to provide for the safety of passengers, vehicles and other road users :—

a) Compulsory insurance of passengers by new carriers.

b) Use of Mobile Highway Patrols to ensure better observance of traffic laws.

c) Restriction on the age of buses to ensure that relatively newer vehicles would ply on high density roads.

d) Use of authorised workshop for vehicles examination before issue of certificate of fitness to ensure that vehicles plying on road are in road-worthy condition.

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Road Transport Corporation

The Road Transport Corporation is an autonomous body set up by the West Pakistan Government with the primary object of providing safe, efficient, dependable and adequate transport services in West Pakistan. The area of its operation spreads all over the province and its administrative control is exercised through eleven independent Units at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Sukkur, D.G. Khan, Hyderabad and two at Karachi with its Headquarters at Lahore. The Road Transport Corporation has also undertaken operation on international route *i.e.* Peshawar-Kabul.

In order to augment the existing services on the routes operated by the Road Transport Corporation 186 buses were to be procured during the year 1968-69, but due to non-availability of foreign exchange as per allocation made in Third Five Year Plan, the buses could not be procured in time.

Procurement of Buses

To overcome pressing demand of the public buses had to be procured from local market. With the introduction of these buses, it is hoped that the position will improve appreciably and the existing difficulties encountered by the travelling public would be eliminated.

To put additional buses particularly in the cities of Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Lyallpur, Multan and Hyderabad, Road Transport Corporation is negotiating the procurement of more buses from Italy, U.K. and Iran to augment the existing services and for starting new services.

Bus Fleet

At the end of the year 1968-69 Road Transport Corporation had a fleet of 2,954 buses as against 2,374 in the year 1967-68 which means an increase of 20 per cent. The Road Transport Corporation is operating 485 (in June 1969) routes as compared to 416 (in June 1968) routes in the preceding year.

Operational Routes

The R.T.C's fleet operated 7,09,87,600 miles and carried 25,97,98,600 passengers during the year 1968-69.

The details of operational activities are appended below :—

Services	Passengers Annual 1968-69	Total Route Operated 1968-69	Fleet 1968-69	Mileage Performed 1968-69
GTS Peshawar	2,07,62,154	110	520	96,39,937
,, Rawalpindi	61,98,230	55	246	56,36,828
IOS Islamabad	1,75,63,926	25	175	36,62,614
LOS Lahore	8,16,28,195	31	420	1,17,50,507
GTS Lyallpur	1,55,35,015	64	252	70,31,186
,, Multan	87,94,517	40	182	44,45,820
,, D.G. Khan	52,06,952	57	218	50,65,170
,, Sukkur	54,66,197	29	123	33,29,295
,, Hyderabad	1,74,16,378	51	229	63,89,427
KOS Malir	5,90,06,981	14	420	97,29,161
,, Landhi	2,22,20,104	9	169	43,07,664

Bus Stands

For the convenience of travelling public R.T.C. has constructed modern bus stands with Workshops at Lyallpur, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Murree, Abbottabad, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Sukkur, D.G. Khan, Multan and Sahiwal. These bus stands have waiting rooms' facilities and are fitted with various amenities for passengers.

The R.T.C. has introduced Deluxe Express buses between Lahore-Peshawar, Lahore-Rawalpindi, Lahore-Lyallpur, D.G. Khan-Multan and Lahore-Abbottabad.

Apart from the above, the R.T.C. introduced services in Karachi under the orders of the Government, as the private operators had failed to provide adequate transport services. R.T.C. has constructed a modern bus stand/workshop at a total expenditure of Rs. 25,45,000.00.

Maintenance Facilities Improved

During the period under review, the R.T.C. has given priority to improve the maintenance facilities. In this regard the Engine Rebuild Shop has been amalgamated with the Body Building Workshop. It is being proposed to hand over the Central Workshop to L.O.S. to improve its operational and maintenance facilities. The other function of this Central Workshop would be to carry out heavy repairs and engine overhauling of R.T.C. services.

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Social Welfare

In the year 1968-69, the normal work was carried out and the tempo of progress in respect of Social Welfare was maintained. In addition to the on-going scheme's improvements were made in the new scheme entitling Model Orphanage during the year.

Community Development Projects

The Urban Community Development Projects though sponsored by the Government are essentially voluntary in nature. Ten new projects were added during the year, thus making a total of 81. The following table shows the progress of the projects at a glance :—

Urban Projects

Programmes	81 UCD Projects as on 30th June, 1969. No. of Centres	Average Daily Beneficiaries
I. Vocational Training		
1. Women's Needle Craft Centre	129	3,639
2. Vocational Training Centres for Men	23	755
II. Education		
1. Primary Schools	50	5,129
2. Secondary and lower secondary schools.	9	2,163
3. Coaching Classes for school boys	48	1,258
4. Schools for Deaf and Dumb	2	80
5. Adult Education Centres	82	2,275
6. Religious Classes	39	1,011
7. Library/Reading Rooms	73	2,837
III. Health		
1. M.C.H. Centres	27	1,988
2. Dispensaries (Alopathic)	32	4,942
3. Dispensaries (Others)	14	765
4. T.B. Chest Clinics	1	83
5. Family Planning Centres	8	220
IV. Recreational Centres		
1. Recreational Centre for Youths and Children.	162	4,207
2. Recreational Centre for Adults	88	2,756
3. Body Building Clubs	31	530
V. Others		
Co-operative Societies	13	500

All activities of the Directorate General of Social Welfare have a bias for economic development as the same is considered to be conducive to the stability of society. Keeping this in view it has undertaken a new experiment in the Urban Community Development Projects in Lahore, namely mobilising "Small Household Savings". The modus-operandi of this scheme is that the banking facility has been brought to the door steps of the people. As a result of which 2,000 saving bank accounts amounting to about Rs. 50,000 were opened.

Rural Projects

Eight projects were launched during the year 1968-69 bringing the total number of Rural Community Development Projects to 22. In addition, Vocational Training Centres for men, recreational programme, dispensaries and mothers and children health centres were established. An attempt is being made in these projects to revive the original glory of Islam, by making the mosques the centre and fountain-head of all cultural, economic, social and community activities.

The following table shows the progress of the projects at a glance :—

Programme	22 Rural Community Development Projects as on 20th June, 1969	
	No. of Centres	Average Daily attendance
1. Vocational Needle Craft Centres of Men and Women.	18	876
2. Primary and Lower Secondary Schools.	9	513
3. Coaching Classes	7	380
4. Adult Education Centres for Men and Women.	25	784
5. Religious Classes	8	441
6. Libraries and Reading Rooms	11	677
7. M.C.H. Centres	6	1,240
8. Dispensaries	2	88
9. Family Planning Centres	1	50
10. Recreational Centres for Youths and Children.	1	50

Programme	22 Rural Community Development Projects as on 20th June, 1969	
	No. of Centres	Average Daily attendance
11. Recreational Centres for Adults	10	347
12. Body Building Clubs	3	65
13. Vocational Training Centres for Handicapped.	2	62
Total :-	103	5,573

Socio-economic Centre, Karachi

The Socio-economic Centre, presently has the following 4 sections where not only training is provided to the women but also facilities to work on wages have been made available :—

I. *i)* Vocational Training Centre for Youths and Adults (needle craft, sewing, garment making, fancy embroidery knitting etc).

ii) Cigar-making ;

iii) Candle making ;

iv) Ink making.

II. During the year 1968-69, 300 women completed their training. 115 are still under training in the Centre.

III. The income of the Centre from sale-proceeds during the year was Rs. 9,000 and about Rs. 4,000 were paid to 370 workers as wages.

Homes for Destitute and Under-privileged Women, Karachi and Rawalpindi

These Homes do not merely offer shelter to destitute women, needed assistance and moral rehabilitation but in fact ensure their economic rehabilitation. They are taught various trades like crafts, cooking and jobs are secured for them. These Homes also make arrangements for the marriage of some of the girls and some married women are got reconciled with their husbands. These Homes have provided services to destitute women during the year. Thus 877 women have benefitted so far from these homes.

Child Welfare and In-service Training Institute

This Institute has conducted 7 long term courses so far and has trained 200 child care workers since its establishment in 1963. It has also conducted 5 short term courses and trained 217 voluntary leaders and

administrators of the child welfare Agencies. A refresher course for 29 previously trained child care workers was also organized.

In-service Training

In-service Training was added in the Training Institute in the year 1966-67. Since then in in-service training courses, 158 social welfare officers received training.

Two courses for auxiliary workers were also conducted benefitting 62 recreation and adult literacy workers.

School Social Work Project

There is no gainsaying that development of the child is governed by three relationship *i.e.* student-teachers relationship, teachers-parents relationship, and parents-child relationship.

Mal-adjustment in any one of the above-mentioned relationships is going to create difficulties for proper growth and development of a child.

In order to solve the problems of the students which arise from the mal-adjustments in school, home, the Directorate General of Social Welfare in collaboration with the Educational Authorities has established 9 School Social Work Projects manned by qualified social workers in 9 schools of Lahore and Karachi.

Mothers and Children Home, Sialkot

By establishing a Mothers and Children Home for 30 Family Units in May, 1967, a new experiment is being conducted by the Directorate General. In this Home, widows have been given separate quarters to live with their children. They are also given an allowance to run their own household. The only difference is that a general supervision is maintained over them as to how they live and look after their household and children. This Home is also provided free educational and vocational facilities. This Home is meant to serve as a Demonstration Project and is being run with the help of an Advisory Committee consisting of prominent social workers of Sialkot.

During the year 1968-69, 22 women were trained and now they are earning Rs. 100-125 per month. A "Work and Earn Centre" has been attached to the Home for trained women. Orders are secured for them from the Government, Industries and general public.

Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies

It is estimated that there are about 2,000 voluntary social welfare agencies in West Pakistan. Out of which we have registered 99 Agencies so far. The Directorate General of Social Welfare also provides necessary consultative services to these agencies in programme planning and development in order to enable them to function better and cater

to the needs of the areas concerned. Thirteen Field Officers have been appointed for this purpose.

Model Orphanage

Model Orphanage had been established in Lahore in co-operation with the Anjuman-e-Sulamania under the chairmanship of a Judge of the High Court. A new hostel has been built where the orphans live along with other community children and the school caters for the orphans as well as for the normal children.

The only difference in this scheme is that the expenses of the orphans are borne by the agency whereas the expenses on fortunate children are borne by their guardians. In this way, education, extra-curricular activities, providing treatment opportunities have been equalized for both type of children. This experiment is proving successful.

During the year 1968-69, a Model Orphanage was set up in Karachi also.

Auqaf

The Auqaf Department is primarily concerned with the maintenance and control of waqf properties taken over by it since it was established in 1961. Apart from the Secretariat staff headed by the Chief Administrator, who is also Secretary of the Department, it has its zonal and sub-zonal offices at various parts of the province. For the better maintenance, control and repairs of the Auqaf buildings, an Engineering Division under the charge of Executive Engineer at the Headquarters with four S.D.Os at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan and Hyderabad was set up in 1968-69.

The Auqaf Department has so far taken over the management of 329 mosques, 167 shrines with mosques, 57 shrines, 9 imambaras and 129 miscellaneous waqfs.

The income and expenditure on these waqfs in the year 1960-61 was Rs. 31,62,744 and Rs. 11,14,909 respectively and has continued to grow and in 1968-69 it rose to Rs. 84,00,102 with an expenditure of Rs. 70,78,285. The increase is because of the addition in the number of the waqf properties coupled with more vigilance and better accounting. The expenditure increased because of greater activities in the field of social welfare and enhanced pay scales to the Khatibs and Imams of mosques and better maintenance and special care of mosques and shrines.

The Auqaf Department has under consideration the development of the Auqaf properties like the Nila Gumbad property and Masjid Dalgran. It is proposed to build multi-storied buildings at both the places which will give an estimated income of Rs 18,71,922 and Rs. 6,48,000 per annum respectively, whereas the present income from these properties does not exceed Rs 13,000/- and Rs 16,000/- per annum respectively. Work on the Masjid Dalgran has been taken in hand.

The surveying of waqf properties is a continuous process. Out of 4,422 cases of waqf properties yielding reasonable income, the Department has so far surveyed 2,626 cases and taken over 688 cases. This number includes such properties which, though deficit, are socially important or where people have requested taking over the management by the Auqaf Department or where the waqf has been mismanaged and the income misappropriated.

The social welfare activities of the Department include grants-in-aid to a number of Darul Uloom and orphanages, 'Qarz-e-Hasna', stipends, purchase and production of books and also its distribution to the general public, tabligh schemes, Data Darbar Hospital and other dispensaries, mosques, schools, jehaiz scheme, and langar (cooked food) to the poor.

Ulema Seminar

The Provincial Auqaf Department organized a seminar in which Ulemas of all schools of thought from all over Pakistan participated. This was grand seminar which devoted its full attention to the religious matters of utmost importance and stressed the need for unity among the Muslims for their collective good and welfare. The participating Ulema lauded the measures undertaken by the Auqaf Department for propagating Islamic values and proper maintenance of the waqf properties under its control. The Auqaf Department published all the papers read in the seminar for the benefit of the public.

Hospitals

The revenues earned from shrines, mosques, agricultural land, immovable properties like shops, houses, etc. are also spent on a number of social welfare schemes in areas where they are most needed and particularly projects touching the day-to-day life of the poor people.

A first rate hospital called "Data Darbar Hospital" has been established in Lahore. During the year under report two mobile medical aid units, 10 new dispensaries and two First Aid centres have been set up in and around the city.

Poor patients are treated, fed and looked after at the hospital and at the centres.

A large number of patients receive attention, assistance and treatment in the outdoor sections of the hospital and dispensaries and the number increases almost every day.

Two lady doctors and four male doctors with a dispensing staff help the poor in receiving medical aid at no cost basis.

In the T.B Wing, patients receive on a continuing basis not only medical aid and care but in addition to this they are given milk and other nourishing foods.

It is proposed to expand and enlarge the functions of the Data Darbar Hospital and under the proposed expansion scheme Dental Ward and an Eye Ward will be added by the end of the year 1970.

The Auqaf Department spends nearly Rs. 12 lakh on its medical aid projects.

In addition to the main hospital at Lahore, three dispensaries have been opened in the Northern Zone, three in Multan Zone and three in

Karachi Zone. These dispensaries are located in areas where majority of poor people reside, so that the helping hand of the Auqaf extends easily to deserving cases.

Institutions for the Blind

The care of the blind and their social rehabilitation receives urgent attention of the Auqaf Department. Three centres have already been opened for the blind, one at Lahore, the other at Peshawar and the third at Multan. In these centres the blind are taken in and taught the Holy Quran according to Braille system. They are also trained in small trades and handicrafts. As an incentive they are given stipends also. The purpose of this plan is to take away at least some blind persons off the streets and try to change them from beggars to respectable citizens.

Jehaiz Scheme

Under this scheme dowry is provided to destitute girls, which include gold and silver ornaments as well. The Auqaf Department has so far distributed dowry to 230 girls which valued to Rs. 1,16,750.

Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur

The Auqaf Department has specialised institutions like Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur, where Islamic education is imparted upto the Master of Arts (Takhkhasus level). The instructions being provided in the following subjects :—

a) Tafseer and Hadith.

b) Qanoon-i-Fiqah.

c) Arabic Literature.

d) Islamic History.

The Jamia provides free education and free boarding and lodging to all scholars.

Shah Wali Ullah Academy

Shah Wali Ullah Academy, Hyderabad, was established in 1963 to disseminate the philosophy and teachings of Shah Wali Ullah. The academy has published a number of books. It also issues a monthly journal called 'Ar-Rahim'.

Ulema Academy

It is proposed to set up an Ulema Academy at Lahore where opportunities for training to Auqaf Ulema and Khatibs and others in the field of knowledge of science and technology will be given to give them day-to-day impact of modern development.

Inspired by glimpses of past history and realizing that in the pre-British period when almost all Muslims of the sub-continent went to mosques for their early education resulting in 80% over all literacy among the Muslims, the Auqaf Department launched mosques schools schemes for primary schools being set up by the Government. At present there are nearly 75 schools in the mosques run by the Auqaf Department.

Health

The budget allocation for the Health Sector during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 995.55 lacs.

Eighty five on-going and 46 new schemes were taken up. The main activities of the Health Department during the current year was to provide more curative medical facilities, prevent and control incidence and promote health. It also includes establishment and maintenance of training facilities for various types of medical and para-medical personnel required to man the services. The major schemes which are included and those which were executed during the year under review are malaria eradication, family planning, T. B. Control, construction and upgrading of new and existing district headquarter and tehsil headquarter hospitals, construction of drug and food analysis laboratories.

Malaria Eradication Programme

Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the highly malarious areas of Sheikhupura in 1960 and Sialkot in 1961. The programme has been extended progressively to 33 zones (one zone is a unit of 10 lakh population) and has covered 511.9 lakh population against malaria.

In November, 1969, 2 zones of the West Pakistan Malaria Eradication Programme with a population of 1,316,000 were in the preparatory phase. Three zones with a population of 4,425,000 were in Ist and 2nd year of attack phase, 3 zones with a population of 6,216,000 were in the third year of attack phase, 6 zones with a population of 4,359,000 were in the fourth year, 7 zones with a population of 4,569,300 in the 5th year and some sub-sectors of one zone with a population of 659,000 were in the 6th year of the attack phase.

Districts of Bahawalnagar, Gujrat, Hyderabad, Muzaffargarh, Campbellpur, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Mianwali, Khairpur and Mirpur Khas had their majority of sectors with a total population of 4,380,800 in the first year consolidation phase (where spraying has been withdrawn and case finding intensified).

Districts Jhang, Sahiwal, Bahawalnagar (part), Gujrat, Sargodha, Multan, Campbellpur (part), Rawalpindi and Mirpur Khas (also with few sub-sectors) were in the 2nd year consolidation with a population of 12,662,000.

Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Lahore and Pakpattan Tehsil of Sahiwal district were in the third year of consolidation phase having a population of 9,165,000.

Two districts i.e. Sheikhupura, Sialkot with a population of 3,342,000 were in the 4th year consolidation phases.

Family Planning Programme

The Family Planning Scheme was started from Ist July, 1965 in 23 districts of West Pakistan. Each year more districts were added in the programme, and now, 40 districts and two tribal areas of Khyber and Kurrum Agencies are covered by the programme. More than 90% of the population of West Pakistan is being served by the current scheme.

The chief objective set forth for the scheme is to reduce the birth rate by 20% i.e. from 50 per thousand to 40 per thousand over a period of five years.

During the year 1969 (from January to October), the following were the achievements in respect of IUDs and other contraceptives :—

1.	IUDs.	318,636
2.	Vasectomies	25,039
3.	Tubligations	1,659
4.	Units of contraceptives	8,28,40,921
5.	Total couple years of protection from all methods.	17,61,507.11

Smallpox Eradication Programme

Smallpox Eradication Programme was started in September, 1968. It is envisaged to cover the entire province of West Pakistan in three years. Lahore and Multan Regions will be covered in the Ist year i.e. 1969-70 with preparatory phase in Bahawalpur and Hyderabad Regions and routine vaccination in Quetta and Peshawar Regions. Hyderabad and Bahawalpur Regions will be covered in the 2nd year i.e. 1970-71 with maintenance phase in Lahore and Multan Regions and preparatory phase in Quetta and Peshawar Regions. Quetta and Peshawar will be covered in attack phase in the 3rd year i.e. 1971-72, with maintenance phase in Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad and Bahawalpur Regions.

A pilot project in Lahore City was started by the Government with the collaboration of Lahore Municipal Corporation in June, 1969. Equipment and staff was provided to Lahore Corporation to work with their staff for the successful implementation of the programme. The vaccination campaign under this programme was started in June, 1969, and completed by the middle of August, 1969, during which 1,630,071

vaccinations were done. Besides, the areas of Model Town and Cantonment were also brought under attack phase.

Attack phase in sixteen districts of Lahore and Multan Regions was also started. The total mid-year estimated population for 1969 of these regions was about 27 millions and the vaccination performed in these areas upto October, 1969 were 10 millions, which is more than 1/3rd of the total population of these Regions. The pace of work is thus according to schedule, and the whole of Lahore and Multan Regions will be covered under the programme within the specified period.

A budgetary position of Rs. 14.25 lac was made for the implementation of the smallpox eradication programme during the financial year 1969-70, and a sum of Rs. 16.75 lac has been proposed for this programme for the next financial year 1970-71.

T.B. Control

Tuberculosis is one of the major national health problems in Pakistan. The control of T.B. is being carried through a three-pronged attack viz., B.C.G. Vaccination of the children upto 10 years of age to promote resistance of the body against acquiring the disease, establishment of T.B. Clinics to provide early diagnosis and efficient domiciliary treatment services and provision of additional indoor beds for admission of such cases as must be kept under intensive treatment.

B.C.G. Vaccination

BCG vaccination is a public health measure to protect susceptible population from T.B. It is one of the cheapest and easiest method in the control of T.B. in B.C.G. vaccination programme. A total of 1,614,079 vaccinations were carried out in the province in 1968-69, and it is estimated that 20 lacs B.C.G. vaccinations will be conducted till the end of current financial year. Mobile B.C.G. teams are operating in the province to provide a complete coverage. The programme is being supervised and run under the expert guidance of Senior Class I Officers at the provincial and regional level.

Besides T.B. Sanatoria and T.B. Hospitals, Government is laying more emphasis on the opening of T.B. Clinics in the province so that anti-T.B. treatment is available to a large number of patients with less expenditure and discomfort. The number of T.B. Clinics functioning in the province is 93. Provision of Central Heating arrangements in Fatimah Jinnah T.B. Sanatorium, Quetta is in progress.

Additional T.B. Beds

There are 6 T.B. Sanatoria and 12 T.B. Hospitals in the province. In addition accommodation for tuberculosis patients is also reserved in 27 General Hospitals.

The construction of 2 additional wards of 12 beds each in Fatimah Jinnah T.B. Sanatorium, Quetta has been completed. During the Third Five Year Plan, 504 new T.B. beds were proposed for the T.B.

sanatorium Kotri, F.J.T.B. Sanatorium, Quetta and 7 DHQ Hospitals at Gujrat, Sialkot, Jhang, Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Khairpur and Thatta. While the work at Quetta has been completed, construction of wards at T.B. Sanatorium Kotri and 7 DHQ Hospitals is in progress. The main object of adding T.B. beds to District Headquarter Hospital is to provide diagnostic and treatment facilities to the urban population as near as possible to their homes. At present the total tuberculosis bed strength is 3,050.

Hospitals

The construction work of the following hospitals has been completed during the current year :—

1. District Headquarter Hospital, Gujrat.
2. Disrrict Headquarter Hospital, Gujranwala.
3. Family Wards at District Headquarter Hospital, Muzaffargarh.
4. Sinking of an additional tubewell in District Headquarter Hospital, Muzaffargarh.
5. New Nurses Home at District Headquarter Hospital, Larkana.
6. Nurses Home at District Headquarter Hospital, Sukkur.
7. District Headquarter Hospital, Nawabshah.
8. New District Headquarter Hospital, Jhelum.
9. Renovation of Medical "A" Ward at Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.
10. Equipment for Operation Theatre L.M.C.H., Hyderabad.
11. Provision of Air Conditioners for Basic Department of King Edward Medical College, Lahore.
12. Purchase of Micro-bus for Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
13. Air-conditioning of 2 wards in the Chemical Examiner Laboratory, Lahore.

Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals :

1. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Kharian.
2. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Shujabad.
3. Construction of Staff Quarter at Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Jauharabad.

The work on the following institutions was started during the current year and is in progress :—

1. Upgrading of Civil Hospital, Sheikhupura.
2. Upgrading of Civil Hospital, Narowal.

3. Upgrading of Civil Hospital, Phalia.
4. Installation of pumping set in Para-Medical School, Quetta.
5. Construction of building for Neuro Surgery Block in Lahore General Hospital, Lahore.

The undernoted projects remained under construction :—

1. Improvement in Services Hospital, Lahore.
2. Improvement in Public Health Nursing School, Lahore.
3. Upgrading of Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Alipur.
4. Upgrading of Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Khanewal.
5. Construction of residential accommodation at the B.V.Hospital, Bahawalpur.
6. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Shahdadkot.
7. New Nurses Home at District Headquarter Hospital, Jaccobabad.
8. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital at Gambat.
9. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital at Morro.
10. Construction of 'B' Type Rural Health Centre at Umberkunda.
11. District Headquarter Hospital, Mardan.
12. District Headquarter Hospital, Bannu.
13. District Headquarter Hospital, Abbottabad.
14. Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Hangu.
15. Tehsil Headquarter Hospital, Karak.
16. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital at Shahdadpur.
17. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital at Tando Mohammad Khan.
18. New Tehsil Headquarter Hospital at Mehar.
19. Services Dispensary Wahdat Colony, Hyderabad.
20. Renovation of wards of Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.
21. Improvement and Expansion of Sandeman Civil Hospital, Quetta.
22. Construction of District Headquarter Hospital, Loralai.
23. Expansion of Civil Hospital, Turbat.
24. Expansion of Rural Health Centre, Khuzdar to serve as Tehsil Headquarter Hospital.
25. Construction of Girls Hostel for Nishtar Medical College, Multan.

26. Expansion of Nishtar Hospital, Multan.
27. Purchase of equipment for dental section at the Nishtar Medical College, Multan.
28. Expansion of Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.
29. Renovation of General Medical Store at Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.
30. Fly proofing of Verandah of Medical 'B' Ward at Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.
31. Provision of Water Supply for Government T.B. Sanatorium, Kotri.
32. Improvement and expansion of Civil Hospital, Karachi.
33. Extension and modernization of Mayo Hospital and Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore.
34. Construction of flats for Junior Officers and Hostel for 40 students in Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore.
35. Replacement of roof of Narain Das Moolchand Hospital for Children.
36. Addition of Septic Block and expansion of Nurses Home at Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore.
37. Expansion of the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore.
38. Construction of 4 additional private rooms in Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore.

M.C.H. and Nursing Services

At present 744 M.C.H. Centres are functioning in West Pakistan. Besides, there are 84 Primary Rural Health Centres and 8 Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals namely, Kahuta, Isakhel, Shakargarh, Digri, Bagh, Swabi, Wazirabad, and Sujawal, where MCH sections have been opened and a Lady Health Visitor posted in each section. Two hundred and forty two sub-centres are also having a M.C.H. section each. M.C.H. Centres are also attached to Tehsil Hospitals (to peadiatric section) for the training of students. One old hospital at Sialkot has been converted into Maternity and Child Hospital. Ten M.C.H. Centres were opened during the year 1969. There are 5 Public Health Schools at Lahore, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Karachi and Quetta. These institutions produce Lady Health Visitors and afford stipendiary facilities to 165 deserving candidates @ Rs. 60/- p.m. as stipend. 192 Lady Health Visitors qualified from all these Public Health Schools during 1969. In

addition 155 Nurse Dais were trained. There are 12 Nursing Training Schools in West Pakistan for the training of Nurses.

The building of Public Health School, Hyderabad, and residential and non-residential building for staff of M.C.H. Centre attached to Public Health School, Quetta were completed during the year. The Public Health School, Hyderabad, was shifted into the new building in June, 1969.

Blood Transfusion Service

In order to acquire land for the construction of the Institute of Blood Transfusion of West Pakistan, a sum of Rs. 9,93,578/- was placed at the disposal of Collector, Lahore. Equipment worth Rs. 3.50 lacs has so far been procured for the Blood Transfusion Organization during the Third Plan period.

Public Analyst Laboratory

To keep a check on the adultration of food stuffs, the construction of Public Health Analyst Laboratory at Multan and residential accommodation for staff of Public Health Food Laboratory at Quetta, remained in progress.

Drug Laboratory

There are now 12 Drugs Inspectors, one in each division and one in Lahore and Karachi cities. In addition to their normal duties, they have been asked to seize more samples of drugs for quality control purpose. Accordingly 1750 samples of drugs and medicines of local as well as foreign manufacture were taken and analysed during the year. The quality of the drugs has greatly improved over the past years because the percentage of the samples which have been declared below standard comes to about 7.5% as against 25% in the previous years.

In order to have effective check on the sale of drugs all the D.H.Os, A.D.H.Os and M.Ss. have been appointed ex-Officio Drug Inspectors for purposes of inspection of shops etc. These inspections have created a very salutatory effect on the consumers and now no drug is stored for sale by the shopkeeper which is of doubtful nature or which is not accompanied by a warranty from a genuine licenced manufacturer.

The West Pakistan Drugs Testing Laboratory, construction of which was started in 1968, is now complete and is ready to undertake all the quality control work.

Medical Colleges

During the academic year 1968-69, 817 students were admitted to the Ist Year M.B., B.S. Class in the six Medical Colleges of West Pakistan.

73 students were admitted to the Ist Year BDS Class of Demontmorency College of Dentistry, Lahore and the Dental Units of the Liaquat Medical College, Jamshoro and Khyber Medical College, Peshawar.

During the year under reference, 30 additional seats were created in Dow Medical College, Karachi, for the residents of Karachi. 5 additional seats were created in Dow Medical College, Karachi for the residents of Quetta Division.

About 150 licentiate doctors were admitted to the various Medical Colleges in West Pakistan to be condensed M.B., B.S. Class during the year under reference.

Scholarships An amount of Rs. 2,57,540/- was allocated by Government to award scholarship to the students in the aforesaid six Medical Colleges of West Pakistan.

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Public Health Engineering

History

The West Pakistan, Public Health Engineering Department was created in August 1961. This department has been assigned the task of survey, investigation, design and execution of all water supply and sewerage schemes and environmental sanitation programme in the province of West Pakistan (except Karachi which has its own authority responsible for development area). Preparation and execution of water supply and sewerage scheme is a specialised work of prime importance and therefore a specialised Agency of Public Health Engineering Department was formed. The engineers in this department have not only to be good civil engineers but also hydraulic engineers and have to have thorough knowledge of preventive measures as applied to water supply and environmental sanitation.

Functions and Achievements

Good adequate water supply, disposal of waste water, sewerage and drainage facilities have been reorganised as basic need of community anywhere in the world. These arrangements prevent spreading of a number of water borne diseases. Preventive measures are always considered better and cheaper than the curative and this could only be achieved by providing the community with good and potable water and effective disposal of human excreta and night soil.

These preventive measures go a long way in promoting economic life of the people indirectly, help the community in maintaining good health and afford thereby better chances of earning their livelihood.

One hundred eighty-two Rural Water Supply Schemes were completed upto the end of 1969 at a total cost of Rs. 6.2 crore. The UNICEF provided aid worth two million dollars in the form of pipes and specials and fittings for about 141 schemes under an aid agreement.

This International organization has been of great help to the local bodies and councils which are not equipped with specialised technical know-how. Works worth Rs. 10.05 crore have been done for them.

The department prepared designs with the help of consultants for Five Pilot Projects, namely Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Nawabshah, Multan and Hyderabad water supply projects at an estimated cost of about Rs. 8 crore. The work of Sheikhupura and Gujranwala has almost been completed and those of Multan, Hyderabad and Nawabshah will be

completed shortly. Greater Rawalpindi Water Supply Project to provide 28 million gallons of water per day to the people residing in Rawalpindi as well as Islamabad was put in operation on 8th January, 1968. The work on phases I and II of the scheme costing about Rs. 4.24 crore and 35 lac respectively has been completed and work on the phase III has been taken up in year 1970.

The work on the Drainage scheme Peshawar was taken in hand during the last decade and Rs. 25,12,405 upto January 31, 1970 were spent.

Training Programme

The department launched an exhaustive training programme for specialised training of sanitary engineering and environmental sanitation through the General Advisory Services for Public Health Engineering Department set up at the Headquarters of this department. The staff so trained will help in the efficient maintenance and up-keep of water supply, sewerage and drainage schemes completed so far, prepare designs and plan the future water supply and drainage schemes proposed to be executed in Fourth Five Year Plan.

Environmental Health

About 80% of the total population of West Pakistan live in rural areas. No proper water supply exists in their areas. The present arrangements in these areas are unhygienic. People depend on open ponds and wells. This results in serious health hazards among the people who suffer untold miseries rendering in loss of their means of livelihood, to the individual and the community on the whole. The UNICEF provided this country with material for hand pumps alongwith equipment for latrines for small rural communities for which Government undertook exhaustive investigation of underground water of different areas so as to provide safe water wherever possible. These hand pumps are being installed at places where the guinea worth disease is prevalent.

Communication

The people of our rural areas do not appreciate this need of protected water supplies. They are not happy to have it and do not welcome it either. The communities where piped water is not available are not very keen to have it. The existing belief and attitude are strong forces to maintain the status quo. In order to break centuries old tradition they have to be convinced that their way of thinking is different from their own for the benefit of their collective welfare.

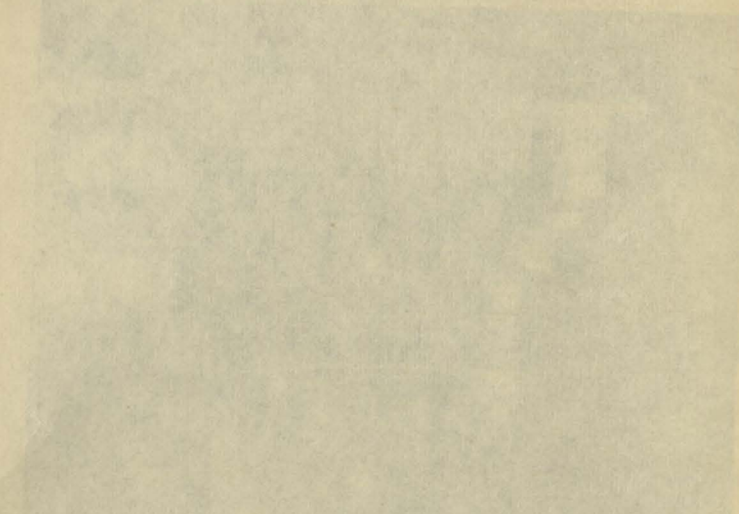
UNICEF has contributed Rs. 60,000 for the preparation of one film entitled "Enemy or Friend" to educate our rural folks. The film is processing its completion and will soon be available for exhibition.

The department is very keen to achieve the following objectives by providing communication programme :—

1. To create an appreciation and understanding of the existing poor health and sanitary conditions.



Drinking water being tested in Public Health Engineering Laboratories.



2. To educate people that it is possible and within one's reach to maintain good health by practising the principles of health and sanitation.
3. To educate people to shun polluted water as it is injurious for health.
4. To create a "felt-need" for piped water in the community.
5. To create understanding, desire and drive for neat and clean surroundings.
6. To attain a maximum number of house connections and water use from the stand posts.
7. To create a drive in the people to educate other.
8. Make people realize that a healthy person can work more and produce more.
9. More work and more production bring more income. More income means prosperous individual and prosperous nation.

Water Testing Facilities (Research Laboratories)

In order to obtain water for drinking purpose, this department has to carry out thorough investigation of all the available sources of water, specific supply before the scheme is placed and executed. For this purpose this department has set up four Research Laboratories in West Pakistan to facilitate the testing of water samples economically and efficiently. In addition these laboratories undertake the testing of waste water for safe disposal and also for the planning and designing of treatment plant. Many engineering problems are also undertaken for research and guidance of field staff. In order to have effective control on the spreading of the water borne diseases, these laboratories undertake thorough bacteriological examination by Millipore method which is a very accurate method of recent years. This method obtained a quick result and is very widely used by departmental laboratories throughout West Pakistan. The services of these laboratories are also available for testing water samples for irrigation purpose. Facilities for the testing of food materials are also available.

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Education

Recognising education as a vital national investment and a major determinant of economic growth, the Third Five Year Plan envisages a balanced and well integrated education policy geared to the economic needs of the country and is consonance with basic requirements in other sectors of national life. Emphasising the qualitative rather than the quantitative aspect, it seeks the expansion of primary education at the base, gives priority to technical and vocational education at the secondary level and reorientates secondary curriculum with a strong bias towards such disciplines as industrial arts, agriculture, commerce, and home economics. In the field of higher education quality is the keynote with expansion in teaching of science, both pure and applied. Teacher education is to be expanded and reorganized to cater to the needs of the new areas of study. The education policy for the year 1968-69 was geared towards the consolidation and implementation of such and similar other aspects of education.

Budgetary Provisions

The Education budget for 1968-69 had a total provision of Rs. 47.94 crores as against the revised figures of Rs. 39.28 crores for the year 1967-68. The gross-size of the developmental expenditure stands at Rs. 14.90 crores. Given below are the gross allocations made in the Budget for 1968-69 for various sub-sectors in the field of education :—

	Developmental	Non-Developmental
	(In crores of rupees)	
1. Universities	1.22	2.91
2. Colleges	2.20	3.74
3. Secondary Education	3.28	6.29
4. Primary Education	0.99	16.15
5. Special Schools including Technical Education.	4.23	2.05
6. Scholarships	1.90	...
7. Grant-in-Aid and other Miscellaneous items.	0.52	0.82

		Developmental	Non-Developmental
		(In crores of rupees)	
8.	Teacher Education	0.54	0.02
9.	Merged Areas	...	0.03
10.	Tools Plants	0.02	...
11.	Direction	...	0.34
12.	Inspection	...	0.69
	Total :-	14.90	33.04

An additional sum of Rs. 46.37 lakh has been provided for expenditure on education from the budget allocation of the Frontier Regions.

Primary Education

The 1968-69 budget provided for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 17.14 crore on primary education. The estimated developmental expenditure stood at Rs. 0.99 crore which was to be utilized for the opening of 1,500 new primary schools, improvement of existing 2,250 primary schools and the up-grading of 150 primary schools to middle schools.

The following table shows region-wise comparison of primary schools and their enrolment during the period 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

Regions	No. of schools 1967-68	No. of schools 1968-69	Enrolment 1967-68	Enrolment 1968-69
1. Frontier Region	375	463	13,208	15,964
2. Peshawar	3,833	4,040	2,79,254	2,97,629
3. Rawalpindi	8,563	8,663	8,00,969	8,06,070
4. Lahore	12,496	12,952	9,86,376	9,87,009
5. Hyderabad	9,152	9,307	7,30,403	7,31,129
6. Karachi	1,146	1,176	2,95,155	2,96,007
7. Quetta	1,251	1,284	50,380	61,610

Secondary Education

During the financial year 1968-69, the total allocation for secondary education stood at Rs. 9.57 crore. Out of this amount, 26 laboratories for Goverment schools were developed; equipment to 100 schools was provided. An adequate amount was spent on the development of 16 single and double section high schools and the amount provided for the establishment of 40 comprehensive high schools stood at Rs. 3.28 crore.

The following table offers a comparative statement of region-wise figures of enrolment and number of schools between the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

Regions	No. of schools 1967-68	No. of schools 1968-69	Enrolment 1967-68	Enrolment 1968-69
Middle Schools				
1. Frontier Region	38	64	5,923	7,387
2. Peshawar	350	358	1,15,806	1,16,090
3. Rawalpindi	945	975	2,83,359	2,84,059
4. Lahore	1,042	1,098	2,67,717	2,95,478
5. Hyderabad	441	448	29,992	30,786
6. Karachi	108	130	14,691	17,205
7. Quetta	132	133	20,434	21,565
High Schools				
1. Frontier Region	28	29	11,266	11,380
2. Peshawar	175	178	96,337	96,928
3. Rawalpindi	468	480	2,46,581	2,50,192
4. Lahore	567	580	3,61,139	3,74,549
5. Hyderabad	283	289	95,888	96,002
6. Karachi	247	273	1,14,100	1,25,609
7. Quetta	66	67	31,037	32,791

College Education

In 1968-69 budgetary provision of Rs. 5.94 crore was made for college education. The developmental component of this expenditure was Rs. 2.20 crore as compared to the Rs. 1.90 crore of the previous year. The proposed new schemes under this sub-sector included establishment of eight new Intermediate Colleges, addition of degree classes to 10 existing intermediate colleges, establishment of five new degree colleges, improvement of libraries and extension of grant-in-aid to four non-government intermediate colleges.

The following table shows the region-wise comparative position of college education between the year 1968-69 and 1967-68 :—

Regions	No. of colleges 1967-68	No. of colleges 1968-69	Enrolment 1967-68	Enrolment 1968-69
1. Frontier Region	4	4	1,525	1,569
2. Peshawar	25	25	12,707	13,177
3. Rawalpindi	58	88	33,274	33,489
4. Lahore	77	77	53,370	53,685
5. Hyderabad	51	58	16,721	20,669
6. Quetta	6	7	1,312	2,390
7. Karachi	44	49	35,935	47,714

University Education

An estimated budgetary provision of Rs. 4 13 crore was made for university education during 1968-69. Of this developmental expenditure was Rs. 1.22 crore. The developmental as well as non-developmental allocation of the various universities are given below :—

Universities	Non-Developmental	Developmental
	(In crores of Rupees)	
1. Peshawar University	0.47	0.09
2. Grant to Peshawar University Agriculture College.	...	0.04*
3. Punjab University	0.53	0.38
4. University of Eng. and Technology, Lahore.	0.45	0.55**
5. Agriculture University, Lyallpur.	0.65	0.55*
6. Jamia Islamia, Bahawalpur	0.01	0.01
7. Sind University including Engineering College, Hyderabad.	0.29	0.33
8. Karachi University	0.51	0.25
9. Engineering Colleges, Peshawar, Hyderabad.	...	0.10
10. Provision for Ph.D. Courses	...	0.06
Total :-	2.91	1.22

*Provision included in Agriculture Sector excluded from the total.

**Provision included under Technical Education excluded from the total.

The general up-heaval in the country seriously affected the functioning of the universities, forcing upon them a closure period of four to five months. Yet the four Arts/Science and two technical universities maintained steady progress both on the academic as well as developmental side.

University of Peshawar

Despite financial difficulties the University of Peshawar set up a teaching department of Social Work, awarding Bachelor's/Master's Degree in Social Work. The University has also initiated construction work on the 500 beds in Khyber Medical College Teaching Hospital.

The Pakistan Air Force Academy, Risalpur has been affiliated with the University for examination purposes. The University is doing unique service to the development of Pushto language.

Karachi University

On the academic side students enrolment went up appreciably. A new chair was established in the Department of Science. Five gold medals, one each for Medicine, General History, Library Science, International Relations and Philosophy were introduced.

University of Engineering and Technology

The University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore has, on the construction side, completed seven building projects. On the academic side it has not only surpassed the estimated admission target of 595 for 1970 but has initiated post-graduate courses in some disciplines. Presently it has 85 post-graduate students on its rolls.

Technical Education

The Third Five Year Plan gave due priority to technical education. At the higher level the Engineering University at Lahore and the three engineering colleges at Karachi, Peshawar and Hyderabad are imparting training to sufficient numbers to meet the country's increasing demand for qualified engineers.

To provide for an adequate supply of secondary level technicians, stress has been laid on diversification towards technical education at the secondary level. An extensive programme of technical education providing for comprehensive schools, polytechnics and vocational schools is being vigorously followed. The 1968-69 budget provided Rs. 6.28 crore for technical education, of which the developmental component is Rs. 4.23 crore. Some of the important projects implemented during 1968-69 are briefly mentioned below:—

		Provision in lakh of rupees
1.	Opening of two new Polytechnics with 6 technologies.	22.30
2.	Expansion of eight existing polytechnics.	70.00
3.	Completion of polytechnics at Multan.	22.57
4.	On-going schemes of six polytechnics for boys.	60.00
5.	On-going schemes of six polytechnics for girls.	6.00
6.	Expansion of existing 11 industrial schools and 25 vocationl schools.	20.00
7.	Establishment of 25 new vocational schools for boys.	36.00

The number of polytechnic and commercial institutes, vocational and industrial schools and their enrolment during 1968-69 is given below :—

Type of Institutions	Number		Enrolment	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
1. Polytechnics	19	21	7,843	8,004
2. Commercial Institutions	23	23	3,452	3,508
3. Vocational Schools	47	59	5,645	6,315

A major bottleneck in the way of technical education, apart from finance, is the non-availability of trained teachers. To ensure a steady flow of teachers at the secondary level, one year's teacher training facilities are provided at the Rawalpindi and Karachi polytechnics.

At the higher level a steady flow of teachers proceeding to foreign countries for higher education is continuing. The University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore has started postgraduate classes in a number of important fields of studies. It is hoped that in due course the university would be in a position to provide the requisite number of the high trained personnel for teaching purposes.

Teacher's Education A major determinant of both the qualitative as well as quantitative aspect of education in a country is the stock of its teachers. Teacher education has always been given due priority in the educational scheme of West Pakistan. Various institutions imparting training to teachers have come up during the last few years. In-service teacher training opportunities have been provided by the three Education Extension Service Centres and the three In-service Training Centres. The enrolment of teachers under training at various institutions for the year 1968-69 is as follows :—

Type of Institutions	Enrolment
1. Normal Schools	6,372
2. Teacher Training Colleges	1,896
3. Institute of Education and Research, Punjab University.	852 (items 3–5)
4. Institute of Education, Hyderabad.	
5. Institute of Teachers Training, Agriculture University.	
6. Technical Teachers Training College, Lyallpur.	133

During 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 54.00 lakh was provided for the developmental side of teacher education. Some of the proposed schemes for the same year are :—

		Provision in lakh. Rs.
1.	Establishment of 3 Regional Education Extension Centres.	9.87
2.	Provision for Training of Teachers for Polytechnics and Science subjects for colleges and schools.	12.00
3.	Establishment of 4 centres for in-service training of teachers of primary and middle schools.	3.09

The following table gives teacher strength at various levels of education in West Pakistan :—

	Level of Education	1967-68	1968-69
1.	Primary Schools	84,369	85,160
2.	Middle Schools	26,517	27,368
3.	High Schools	33,603	33,909
4.	Colleges	6,305	6,409
5.	Technical Schools	1,366	1,500
6.	Universities	1,369	1,380

Special Education

The Inspectorate of Schools for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind was established in the year 1962 to provide for the educational needs of the physically handicapped children. During its short life the Inspectorate has registered commendable growth in its otherwise difficult field of activity.

The handicapped students receive vocational training in addition to general education upto the secondary level. Special rules have been framed for their examination.

The construction work on the Institute for the Blind at Bahawalpur has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakh. A new building to house the Government Deaf and Dumb High School, Lahore at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakh is under construction.

Audio Visual Aids Bureau

The Audio Visual Aids Bureau, West Pakistan, Lahore was initiated in 1950. The Bureau aims at improving and enriching the process of teaching and learning at all levels of education with the help of modern audio visual aids. Though the use of modern aids has yet to become a mass media of education, it is being felt that it certainly can prove effective in the field of primary and adult education.

During the year under review the Bureau completed 8 films on the various aspects of education and conducted two training courses, one each for the workers of Social Welfare Department and trainees of In-service Teachers School.

Physical Education Directorate

The Directorate of Physical Education made its valuable contribution towards the growth of education and students welfare.

Physical education has been granted a status in the regular curriculum of higher secondary education. In view of the increasing demand for physical education, a second college of physical education has been established at Karachi. In all institutions of physical education teachers have been entrusted with the responsibility of periodic physic-medical check ups of students in all educational institutions.

A sum of Rs. 25 lakh has been placed at the disposal of the Directorate for providing sports facilities in the form of play grounds equipment etc. to the educational institutions. During the current year the Directorate gave aid to 160 sports associations and imparted training to 3,878 sportsmen.

Students Affairs Directorate

As usual the Directorate of Students Affairs remained actively associated with the vital educational problems at all levels during the recent student upheaval. It made and implemented sound suggestions which helped in normalising a number of difficult students situations. The Directorate has under construction a very well staffed and well equipped library-cum-information centre at Lahore and proposes the establishment of such centres at all divisional headquarters.

The Directorate has presently 14 Youth Hostels under its control and proposes to set up five more in the near future. These hostels are very well managed and provide healthy and economical lodgings to local and foreign students. The vigour and foresight with which the Directorate of Student Affairs is pursuing its dynamic programmes provides genuine inspiration to all those handling the destiny of the youth.

West Pakistan Bureau of Education

The West Pakistan Bureau of Education is a specialised agency providing regular flow of educational information in West Pakistan. The Bureau collects, analyses and disseminates educational data to local and foreign individuals and agencies interested in educational development.

During the year 1968-69 the Bureau published the following :—

1) A Manual of Acts, Ordinances and Rules administered by Education Department.

2) Universities in West Pakistan.

3) Educational Statistics for West Pakistan for 1965-66 in three volumes, relating to primary, secondary and higher education.

4) A number of the issues of the quarterly research educational journals: "Sanvi Taleem" and "Taleem-o-Tadrees,,

5) A Bibliography on Education in Pakistan since 1947.

Examination and Syllabi Reforms

A break away from the conventional examination pattern putting premium on examinee's skill for route memory and a gradual drift towards a more objective system is being followed at all levels of examinations.

Karachi Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education has contributed much towards the renovation of the examination system under its guidance and counselling service and objective tests schemes. Under the guidance and counselling service students crossing the lower secondary stage are provided appropriate guidance in choosing the correct elective subjects in higher classes, based on the results of six aptitude and general ability tests.

In 1968 the Board introduced objective tests carrying 35 marks in 14 papers of Secondary School Certificate Part I and Part II. In 1969 the Board administered objective tests to 60,000 candidates. This programme is to be gradually expanded so as to cover Higher Secondary School Certificate Classes.

Administrative Changes

The Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Lahore which exercised control over an area of 2.5 lakh square miles was trifurcated vide Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education (Multan and Sargodha) Ordinance 1968. Thus on March 30, 1968 two new Boards, the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Sargodha and

Multan came into being. The need for this trifurcation was necessitated by the mammoth expansion of education in the areas covered by the Lahore Board.

The Sargodha Board has under its jurisdiction 526 high schools and three intermediate colleges. In 1969 the Board looked after 53,098 examinees at the Secondary School Certificate level and 26,406 examinees at the Intermediate level.

The Multan Board has to its credit an affiliation of 37 intermediate colleges and 300 high schools. During 1969 the number of students examined for Secondary School Certificates, Intermediate and Languages stood at 28,000, 14,000 and 400 respectively.

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Solicitors Department

The Solicitor's Department which is an attached department came into being in April, 1956. It is headed by the Solicitor who is appointed from amongst the panel of Senior District and Sessions Judges sent by the High Court. He is assisted by a Judicial Officer called Deputy Solicitor. This Department, apart from supervising the Government litigation in various courts throughout the province, also tenders legal advice in civil suits and writ petitions filed by and against the Government. The notices under Section 80 CPC served on all the Departments of the Provincial Government are also sent to this Department for legal advices. In addition, this Department examines the decisions of the courts in civil suits and writ petitions at all levels and tenders advice as to the feasibility of appeal or revision against the said decisions. A sufficient number of officers known as Public Prosecutors/Government Pleaders, Additional Public Prosecutors/Additional Government Pleaders and Assistant Public Prosecutors/Assistant Government Pleaders spread over length and breadth of the Province are working under the control and supervision of this Department.

Suitable law officers from them are nominated for conducting civil cases on Government's behalf. In respect of criminal matters they take instructions from the respective District Magistrates of their districts subject to overall control of this Department. The Public Prosecutors/Government Pleaders are invariably available for tendering legal advice to the local authorities if necessary. As soon as the judgements/orders are passed by the courts in Government civil cases the law officers incharge of those cases are required to procure certified copies of the judgements and forward the same to this Department for scrutiny and further action. In order to apprise this Department of their duties the law officers prepare and submit the periodical diaries showing therein the progress and disposal of the cases. The volume of work handled by the law officers during a particular period is judged by this Department only from their diaries.

The Law Officers are under the direct control and supervision of this Department. Region-wise strength of permanent and temporary Public Prosecutors, Additional Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors/Assistant Government Pleaders is indicated below :—

A. Former Punjab Area

i)	Public Prosecutors/Government Pleaders	17
ii)	Temporary Additional Public Prosecutors/Additional Government Pleaders.	19

B. Former Bahawalpur State

i)	Permanent Public Prosecutors/Government Pleaders.	2
ii)	Temporary Additional Public Prosecutors/Additional Government Pleaders.	2

C. Former N.W.F.P.

i)	Permanent Public Prosecutors/Government Pleaders.	6
ii)	Additional Public Prosecutors/Additional Government Pleaders.	1
iii)	Temporary P.Ps/Addl. P.Ps.	Nil

D. Former Baluchistan

i)	Permanent Public Prosecutor/Government Pleader.	1
ii)	Temporary Public Prosecutors/Government Pleader.	2

E. Former Khairpur State

i)	District Public Prosecutor/District Government Pleader.	1
ii)	Assistant Public Prosecutors/Assistant Government Pleaders.	3

N.B :—Unlike the posts of Law Officers of other areas of the province, the above four posts are permanent and pensionable. The incumbents are whole-time Government servants and are governed by Civil Service Rules like ordinary Government Servants.

F. **Former Sind Area Including Karachi Division**

	Permanent posts of D.P.Ps/ D.G.Ps.	Permanent posts of A.P.Ps/ A.G.Ps.	Temporary posts of D.P.Ps/ D.G.Ps.	Temporary posts of A.P.Ps/ A.G.Ps.
1) Hyderabad	1	16	...	...
2) Thatta	1	2	...	...
3) Dadu	1	3	...	1
4) Tharparkar	1	5	...	...
5) Sanghar	1	2	...	...
6) Sukkur	1	8	...	...
7) Nawabshah	1	3	...	4
8) Larkana	1	5	...	...
9) Jacobabad	1	3	...	2
10) Karachi	1	25	...	11
11) Lasbela	...	...	1	...
Total :—	10	72	1	18

The work disposed of by this Department during the year 1968-69 is indicated in the following tabular statements :—

Tabulated Statement showing the quantum of work disposed of during the year 1968-69

Nature of cases	Total No. of cases	Decided in favour of Government	Decided against Govt.	Total No. of cases disposed of	Pending
Criminal cases	43,309	24,063	11,246	35,309	8,000
Civil suits	3,340	1,024	255	1,279	2,061
Civil appeals	1,584	916	166	1,082	502
Writ petition	855	55	10	65	790
Appeals in writ petitions.	2	1	...	1	1

The number of cases of different categories received for advice and disposed of during the year is as indicated below :—

i) Notice under section 80 C.P.C.	242
ii) Civil suits	342
iii) Appeal cases	421
iv) Writ petitions	457
v) Miscellaneous advice reference	77
Total :—	1,539

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Police

Crime

During the year 1969, the general Law and Order situation in the Province remained fairly satisfactory. Crime and criminals were under control. There took place a number of encounters with the Police in which notorious bad characters wanted in several criminal cases, were killed. Sustained action was taken against the anti-social elements including proclaimed offenders, smugglers and cattle lifters. In all 2,464 proclaimed offenders, and 971 smugglers were arrested and prosecuted. Smuggled goods valued at Rs. 55,13,246 were captured. Stolen property worth Rs. 59,02,099 was recovered. Besides, heads of stolen cattle worth Rs. 31,73,770 were recovered. All-out efforts were made for the recovery of unlicensed weapons. As a result of this campaign, 6,468 firearms, 58,701 cartridges and 3,033 other types of unlicensed weapons were captured.

Criminal Intelligence Gazette

Fortnightly Criminal Intelligence Gazette, incorporating pertinent and timely information regarding crime and criminals, was published regularly throughout the year.

Detective and Scientific Investigation Courses

The Detective Training School started functioning towards the end of November, 1967. Upper Subordinates from all over the province are trained in the latest and modern methods of Criminal Investigation. Ten courses have been held so far in which 269 officers received training.

The Sentinel

This is a quarterly journal of the West Pakistan Police and has a wide circulation both within the country and abroad. It contains interesting permanent features like latest judicial ruling; know your law series; scientific aid to detection; Police news; cartoons; sports; book reviews, etc. The main object of this publication is to improve Police-Public relationship and provide a complete text book on Police practical working.

Traffic

Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic), West Pakistan directly controls traffic on highways. He is the principal staff officer for all matters concerning traffic and exercises control on behalf of the Inspector General of Police, West Pakistan, as Controlling Officer for Licensing Authorities (Superintendents of Police) as well as other traffic matters. He is responsible for the coordination of all traffic control

activities in the province, the collection of accident statistics and the supervision of the work of examining transport vehicles for road worthiness. He commands a staff of 15 Motor Mobile Patrol Inspectors and 2 Transport Sub-Inspectors who are responsible for the control of highway traffic. Details of prosecutions launched by Motor Mobile Patrol Inspectors and Transport Sub-Inspectors are :—

Year	No. of prosecutions launched	No of persons convicted	Amount of fine realised.
			Rs.
1968-69	38170	27404	10,46,101

A.I.G. of Police (Traffic) West Pakistan also controls the work of nineteen (19) Motor Vehicles Examiners. These officers are charged with the responsibility of periodically inspecting all transport vehicles for mechanical fitness and of conducting tests for professional driving licences. Details of transport vehicles inspected and driving tests carried out by these Motor Vehicles Examiners are :—

Year	No. of Transport vehicles inspected.	No. of drivers		
		Tested	Passed	Failed
1968-69	94617	27024	16660	10864

The work is supervised directly by the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Traffic, who tours the entire province for the purposes of carrying out inspections of the offices of Motor Vehicles Examiners, Motor Mobile Patrol Inspectors and Licensing Authorities (Superintendents of Police). Assistant Inspector General of Police, Traffic is also member of Provincial Transport Authority and Commandant of Traffic Training Institute, Qurban Lines, Lahore where Upper Subordinates from the Police Department are given courses in traffic administration. Advice regarding condemnation of vehicles belonging to various Government Departments which cannot be usefully used even after carrying out extensive repairs, is also rendered by the Assistant Inspector General of Police (Traffic), West Pakistan.

Prior to 1-7-60 the work relating to the issue, renewal and duplication of driving licences was performed by the Excise and Taxation Department ; and there was no central record office. This responsibility was entrusted to the Police Department with effect from 1-7-60 and all Superintendents of Police, were declared Licensing Authorities.

A Central Driving Licence Record Office was established and its functions are : maintenance of up-to-date record of convictions, verification of antecedents of fresh applicants of professional driving licences and furnishing details of convictions to Licensing Authorities, in connection with issue of duplicate driving licences.

A large number of forged driving licences were detected and cases registered in various districts of the province. The working relating to renewal of all types of driving licences has now been transferred to the Postal Department with effect from 1-8-1969.

Traffic regulation is a problem which has grown in importance and magnitude with the year.

As it was considered that immediate punitive action against traffic violators is essential, all District Magistrates have been requested to detail one Mobile Traffic Magistrate per district to decide cases on the spot.

General Welfare Fund

A sum of Rs. 6,200/- in all was paid to the widows and orphans of the various policemen as an immediate interim help.

Education

710 scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 1,84,000.00 were granted to the college-going children of the police personnel during the current calendar year as against 631 scholarships for a total amount of Rs. 1,40,619 during the last year. Besides the above mentioned scholarships, a total sum of Rs. 46,161.13 was also spent on the West Pakistan Police Academy, where the children of the low-paid subordinates get free education.

Health

A sum of Rs. 5,158.79 was paid, on account of reimbursement of medical charges during the year, which the low-paid subordinates could not claim from the Government. Besides, Rs. 4,848.93 were also spent in granting monetary aid to the Police T.B. patients thus making a total amount of Rs. 10,007.72 under this head.

Transportation of Dead Bodies

A total expenditure of Rs. 6,307.56 was incurred on the transportation of dead-bodies of police personnel who died while on duty.

Loans Refundable

A total amount of Rs. 86,856.76 was sanctioned as loans to the various Police officers and men and members of the Ministerial staff for the purpose of prolonged illness of family members, education of children and marriage, etc.

West Pakistan Police Regimental Fund

Canteens and Stores continue to run from the Regimental Fund in Police Lines where commodities of daily use *i.e.* wheat, ghee, dal, etc. etc. are sold out to the Police personnel at cheaper rates.

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Police Benevolent Fund is administered on Group basis by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Quetta and Kalat Range (Group 'A'), Deputy Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad (Group 'B'), Deputy Inspector General of Police, Peshawar Range (Group 'D'), Deputy Inspector General of Police, Karachi (Karachi) and Assistant Inspector General of Police, Welfare, West Pakistan, Lahore (Group 'C'). The Deputy Inspectors General of Police and the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Welfare and Qaumi Razakars Organization, West Pakistan, Lahore, function as Chairmen of their respective Managing Committees of this Fund.

oup 'A'

Only one meeting of Group 'A' was held on 16th June 1969. Monetary aid to the tune of Rs. 4,65,000 was sanctioned to the dependents of the deceased Police personnel during 1969. The detail of the Fund is given below :—

		Rs.
i) Fixed deposit into Post Office	...	80,000.00
ii) In the National Bank	...	11,651.00
iii) Prize Bond	...	15,000.00
	Total :-	1,06,651.00

oup 'B'

One meeting of Group 'B' Benevolent Fund was held on 24th May, 1969 in which 54 cases were considered out of which 42 cases were granted maintenance allowance to the tune of Rs. 2,385.00 p.m. In addition a lumpsum grant of Rs. 2,900.00 was also sanctioned to the families of the deceased Police officers. The detail of the Fund is given below :—

		Rs.
i) Prize Bonds	...	1,000.00
ii) Fixed deposit	...	2,00,000.00
iii) Saving Bank Account	...	15,794.45
	Total :-	2,16,794.45

roup 'C'

(*i*) Two meetings of Group 'C' Benevolent Fund were held on the 7th January and 21st July, 1969, respectively. As many as 60 fresh cases were considered, out of these monetary assistance was sanctioned in 58 cases as per detail given below :—

1. 58 widows were granted maintenance allowance of a total amount of Rs. 1,352.24 p.m.

2. 96 children were granted scholarships of a total amount of Rs. 957.00 p.m.

(*ii*) Besides, three widows were sanctioned a total lumpsum grant of Rs. 1,000,00. In addition a total amount of Rs. 15,500.00 was also sanctioned in 32 cases for the dowry of orphan girls during the year.

(*iii*) The position of the fund is not very satisfactory as compared with the usual income and expenditure. The monthly average income is Rs. 21,739.87 as against the average expenditure of Rs. 16,118.08. There is a total balance of Rs. 96,178.03 in this fund, as it stood on 31st October 1969.

Group 'D' Two meetings of Police 'D' Group Benevolent Fund were held during the current calendar year in which 50 fresh and 15 old cases were sanctioned while 25 cases were rejected. The income and expenditure from 1st January, 1969 to 31st October, 1969 is as under :—

		Rs.
(*i*) Income	...	1,11,327.50
(*ii*) Expenditure	...	81,738.15
	Net saving :-	29,589.35

The balance as it stood on 31st October, 1969 is as under :—

(*i*) Cash amount in the National Bank	...	Rs.	56,552.55
(*ii*) Invested money	...	Rs.	3,48,430.00
		Total"	4,04,982.55

Karachi A total amount of Rs. 60,877.65 was spent during 1st January, 1969 to 31st October, 1969. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 57,928.69 was paid to the widows of the deceased Police officers and men as maintenance allowance and scholarships, while the balance was spent on their amenities. The position of the Fund is as under as stood on 31st October 1969 :—

			Rs.
1.	Cash in hand	...	3,967.98
2.	Current account in Bank	...	26,738.52
3.	Fixed deposit	...	1,45,605.00
4.	Post Office	...	3,900.03
5.	M. D. S. C.	...	1,00,000.00
		Total :-	2,80,211.53

Police Academy

One of the most attractive and plausible help is the West Pakistan Police Academy, Lahore. The children of policemen are getting free education in the Academy and the whole expenditure including boarding and lodging is met from the Welfare Fund. The children of the deceased Police officers and men are also admitted in this Academy. The Police Commission have recommended the continuance of the Academy on permanent asis. The Police Academy is a source of substantial relief and, therefore, it should be continued on permanent basis.

Police Tele-communications

The V.H.F. Scheme in the town of Karachi has almost been completed with the exception of a few mobile sets which are either under installation or for which additional vehicles are awaited.

A new chapter has been opened in the history of Karachi Police with the help of above V.H.F. grid by establishing three emergency Centres equipped with wireless fitted vehicles and emergency staff which is available round the clock to attend to the emergent calls from the public for the maintenance of law and order. The emergency telephone numbers have now also been shifted to the Police Wireless Control and the public in Karachi has been requested to bring to the notice of the Control by telephone their urgent demands for immediate Police help in emergent cases. This system has proved very fruitful and is gaining not only popularity but also winning confidence of the public in Karachi. These emergency Centres have been opened in all the three Divisions of the Karachi Police *i.e.* one each for East, West and Central Divisions. The Control staff and the emergency staff remain on duty round the clock to attend to the emergent calls from the public on the emergency telephone numbers about which the public has been informed through the Press. This arrangement has enabled the Karachi Police to speedily and efficiently control the crime situations in the town of Karachi. It is expected that this system would show much better results as it gradually grows more popular with the public.

18 Flood Stations have been opened in the South Zone to effectively control the flood situation and to implement the flood relief measures with a close liaison with the Flood Relief Organization.

In the Quetta and Kalat Region which is badly lacking in the means of communication, the Police Wireless net-work is making it possible to maintain law and order effectively not only by the Police Department but also by all Government Departments who use the Police Wireless net-work for all important and urgent messages.

During an impressive ceremony held in the Police Headquarters, Karachi on 17th July, 1969 the Inspector General of Police, West Pakistan, was pleased to present a Television set to the Tele-communication Section, Karachi, for their excellent performance, loyalty and devotion to duties during the disturbances in Karachi.

Civil Defence

The Civil Defence Department, during the period under report continued its usual peace-time activities such as training, organization and public education. The Civil Defence staff posted in the classified towns remained busy in enrolment of volunteers for Civil Defence Services and in imparting training to the services, personnel, general public and the college students. Pubic education was also undertaken by conducting training classes, holding exercises and demonstration schemes on preventive and precautionary measures and remedial and post-raid services were also brought uptodate. Particular attention was paid to impart specialised training to the personnel of Government, semi-Government, Autonomous Bodies and industrial undertakings in order to enable them to organize Civil Defence measures in their respective areas and also to raise the number of qualified Civil Defence Officers and Instructors, required for setting up an effective Civil Defence organization in this part of the country.

The Department also despatched Flood Rescue Mobile Columns to Sargodha, Sukkur, Multan, Rawalpindi and Sialkot likely to be affected by floods under the orders of the Flood Relief Commissioner, West Pakistan.

The Special Branch of the Department imparted specialised training to the volunteers living around the vital installations and the border areas. Training of Engineers, Police Officers, and Ds.P.E. was also undertaken. In addition, Training Camp at Murree Hills for the training of selected students from all over the province as Junior Leaders, was held during the year under report.

The Civil Defence Emergency Service Station which is working round the clock for peace time utility of Civil Defence Remedial Services has done very useful work by rendering help and assistance at the incidents/accidents during the period under report. A good number of trainees from various Civil Defence, Police Departments and other Institutions visited this Station for instructional purposes.

West Pakistan Rangers

Anti-Smuggling The West Pakistan Rangers operated effectively to prevent border crimes like smuggling, cattle lifting, illegal entry etc., during the period under review. The campaign against the smugglers was arranged in the following manner :—

a. Regular patrolling on the border was carried out to control the movement of smugglers. Regular 'Nakas' and ambushes were laid during night at known places specially used by the smugglers.

b. Rangers posts have been located close to areas from where smuggling is generally indulged.

c. Important towns and 'mandies' which are centres for disposal of smuggled goods were kept under surveillance.

d. Rates of different commodities both in India and Pakistan are closely watched to locate trend of smuggling of various items. Close liaison with other anti-smuggling agencies was maintained to achieve the aim of curbing this anti-social activity.

Number of smugglers killed, wounded, captured and approximate value of the goods captured as a result of encounters, exchange of fire with the smugglers by the Rangers during the period under review is given below :—

a.	Number of smugglers killed during encounter/ exchange of fire. ...	9
b.	Number of smugglers captured ...	154
c.	Number of smugglers wounded ...	2
d.	Approximate value of goods recovered	Rs. 5,74,840.00

The items generally recovered from smugglers include :—

Opium and Charas,
Cinamom,
Large and small Cardamom,
Antimony,
Cloves,
Indian currency,
Cloth,
Radio set and watches,
Biri leaves and Indian tea and Silver and gold.

Foodgrains

West Pakistan Rangers also maintained a constant watch on the movement of foodgrains in the border areas as a result of which no foodgrain was allowed to be smuggled across the border. However, various cases of violations of Foodgrains Act were detected by the West Pakistan Rangers in which foodgrains worth Rs. 2,64,995.00 were seized.

All the accused apprehended in the above cases were handed over to Police for necessary action.

Stray Cattle

A large number of stray cattle belonging to Pakistani nationals was recovered by the West Pakistan Rangers during the above period. All those cattle were handed over to their rightful owners after necessary verification.

Assistance to Civil Administration

Besides carrying out their normal duties on the border, West Pakistan Rangers also helped the Civil Administration to maintain law and order in the country on a number of occasions during the period under report and acquitted themselves well.

Development Programme

(*a*) The scheme for construction of new buildings for Indus Rangers HQs at Kali road, Hyderabad was approved by the National Economic Committee, Government of West Pakistan during 1962-63 for the total estimated cost of Rs. 39,51,000/-. The work was started during the financial year 1963-64 under the five years plans to be completed in 1969-70. The construction has almost been completed.

(*b*) Construction work of Ichogil and Lallo posts has been completed by Sutlej Rangers and the following are under construction :—

1) Balanwala Post.

2) Kikar Post.

3) Seven rooms for Wing HQ Offices, two barracks and cook house at Kanganpur.

Illegal Entrant

During the period under report, 51 persons were apprehended by the Rangers for illegal entry into Pakistan. They were handed over to Police for necessary action.

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Anti-Corruption

The Anti-Corruption Department is attached with the Services and General Administration and is controlled by the Additional Chief Secretary, Government of West Pakistan. This department has onerous duties and responsibilities of instituting enquiries and investigations in the conduct of Public Servants who are charged with corruption and bribery on the basis of complaints received from Government Departments concerned or from other reliable sources.

de of Work

No enquiry is taken up or a case registered against a gazetted officer by the Anti-Corruption Establishment without the previous permission of the Anti-Corruption Committees concerned. This does not, however, apply to the specially arranged traps under the supervision of Magistrates so as to catch the corrupt officials red-handed following the receipt of specific or tangible information. Again, the prior sanction of the above mentioned authorities is not necessary for the institution of enquiries and registration of cases against non-gazetted officers. The Director and the Regional Officers of the Anti-Corruption Establishment are competent to take up these enquiries and register cases against non-gazetted officials at their own initiative.

Cases and enquiries completed by the Anti-Corruption Establishment are put up to the Anti-Corruption Committees concerned with a view to deciding whether prosecution should be launched against the accused officers in courts, departmental enquiries made against them or such cases and enquiries be dropped. Permission of the Anti-Corruption Committee is not required in case it is decided to drop cases/enquiries against non-gazetted officers or officials of equivalent status. Sanction for prosecution of accused officers in courts is obtained from the appropriate government/authority as required under law. The cases are put in the courts of Special Judges.

Where it is decided to take departmental action against an accused official, a formal departmental enquiry is instituted under the West Pakistan Government Servants (Efficiency and Discipline) Rules, 1960. Departmental enquiries against gazetted officers are made by the Special Judges-cum-Enquiry Officers, Anti-Corruption Establishment, while the cases against non-gazetted officials are referred to departments concerned for departmental action.

Annual Progress

4,176 cases/enquiries against public servants including 533 against gazetted officers were investigated by the Anti-Corruption Establishment. Of these 432 cases including 18 against gazetted officers pertained to red-handed captures made by the Establishment operating under the supervision of Magistrates.

Eleven cases against gazetted officers and 429 against non-gazetted officers were sent up for trial during the relevant period. One gazetted officer and 97 non-gazetted officers were convicted by courts. The punishments awarded in each case went upto 3 years R.I. and fine upto Rs. 14,000/-. Five gazetted officers and 140 non-gazetted officers were acquitted.

Nature of Punishment

Two hundred twenty-nine cases/enquiries including 26 against gazetted officers were recommended for departmental action. Five gazetted officers and 36 non-gazetted ones were punished as the result of departmental enquiries. The punishments awarded included dismissal, compulsory retirement, forfeiture of service, termination of service, reversion to lower ranks, reduction in pension, stoppage of increments, award of censures and warnings. Twenty gazetted officers and 79 non-gazetted officers were exonerated of the charges after holding departmental enquiries.

Sixteen cases/enquiries against gazetted officers and 28 against non-gazetted officers were referred to the departments concerned for necessary action after proper enquiry/investigation.

Enquiry Conducted

The gazetted officers against whom enquiries were made by the Anti-Corruption Establishment during the year under report included 2 Deputy Commissioners, 4 PSP Officers, 26 PCS Officers, 1 Secretary Agriculture, 1 Secretary Industries, 1 Chairman W.P.I.D.C., 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Deputy Chief Engineer, 1 Temporary Engineer, 12 Superintending Engineers, 62 Executive Engineers, 110 Sub-Divisional Officers, 6 Assistant Engineers, 6 Superintendents of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Medical Superintendents, 7 Medical Officers, 2 District Health Officers, 6 Doctors, 1 Superintendent Malaria Eradication, 1 Director of Agriculture besides 4 Directors of other Departments, 8 Extra Assistant Directors of Agriculture, 2 Assistant Plant Protection Officers, 1 Economic Botanist, 1 Deputy Collector, 35 Tehsildars, 1 Consolidation Officer, 1 Private Secretary to Member Board of Revenue, 1 Senior Civil Judge, 1 Manager Government Transport Service, 2 Audit Officers, 6 M.I.C., 1 Superintendent of Jail, 1 Assistant Director, Mineral Development, 1 Additional Commissioner, 2 Section Officers, 2 Chief Conservators of Forests, 8 Divisional Forest

Officers, 2 Registrars Co-operation, 2 District Food Controllers, I Chairman Board of Secondary Education, I Chairman Municipal Committee, I Assistant Superintendent Survey, 7 Principals of Colleges, I Professor, 6 District Inspectors of Schools, 5 Headmasters, I Soil Conservator Officer, I Social Welfare Officer, I Extra Assistant Director of Fisheries, I Officer of Civil Defence, I Colonization Officer, I Controller of Stores, 4 Sub-Divisional Magistrates, etc.

Forms of Corruption

The offences detected included bribery, misappropriation of public funds and Government material, abuse of official position, possession of property and wealth dis-proportionate to known sources of income, drawing of false T.A., favouritism, nepotism, etc.

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Basic Democracies

Rural Works Programme

In the year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 11 crore was provided in the budget out of which only Rs. 8.84 crore has been released for the execution of various schemes under Rural Works Programme. A sum of Rs. 5,18,39,952/- has been released for Rural Works Programme Schemes in various districts/agencies. This amount was released to finance 7881 schemes upto March, 1969. The details of these schemes are as under :—

S. No.	Sector	No. of Schemes	Amount Released
			Rs.
1	Communication	1414	1,77,33,653
2	Health and Sanitation	2212	77,34,110
3	Irrigation (Water and Power)	1646	58,94,782
4	Social Welfare	374	26,37,944
5	Education	1841	90,95,527
6	Agriculture	197	20,82,883
7	Industry	2	1,969
8	Others	205	66,59,084
	Total :—	7881	5,18,39,952

Communication sector has been given special attention keeping in view the importance of link roads in rural areas and major portion of the funds that is 34.20 per cent has been given to this sector.

Another significant feature of the Rural Works Programme is the construction of Food Storage Godowns in 25 selected districts. A sum of Rs. 3 crore was released for their construction. The work is complete. The godowns will help to meet the food storage problems to a great extent.

In addition, the following works formed an integral part of the Rural Works Programme during the year 1968-69 :—

1.	Metalled Roads	140.5 miles
2.	Treated Roads	107 miles
3.	Kacha Roads	278 miles
4.	Bridges	96 Nos
5.	Culverts	1725
6.	Water Supply Schemes	991
7.	Civil Dispensaries	134
8.	Streets Pavement/Drains	936
9,	Tubewells	22
10.	Open Surface Karezes	588
11.	No. of Schools	1831
12.	Community Centres	359
13.	Veterinary Centres	77
14.	Food Storage Godowns	300

A sum of Rs. 5 crore has been provided for Rural Works Programme in the budget of 1969-70.

Grants-in-aid The Government provided grants-in-aid to the various tiers of Basic Democracies during 1969-70 as under :—

Primary Unit of Appropriation	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
Grant-in-aid to Divisional Councils.	2,40,000	—	2,40,000
Grant-in-aid to District Councils.	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
Grant-in-aid to Tehsil Councils	4,87,500	—	4,87,500
Grant-in-aid to Union Councils	84,26,000	—	84,26,000
Grant-in-aid to Conventions and Seminars.	90,000	—	90,000
Grant-in-aid to District Councils in West Pakistan for maintenance and repair of the roads.	12,00,000	—	12,00,000
Grant-in-aid for maintenance of Katcha road transferred from P.W.D. to District Councils.	8,35,489	—	8,35,489
Grand Total :—	1,14,78,989	—	1,14,78,989

In the grants-in-aid given to District Councils, District Kalat and Quetta Region were shown specific consideration because they had hardly any income of their own. In addition to the rural schemes, the Local Councils undertook a number of works of their own regarding roads, buildings for schools, dispensaries, rest houses and others. Development schemes of various district councils estimated to cost Rs. 1,41,85,032.00 were approved by Government.

During the year 1968-69 Government grants to the Municipal Committees were to the tune of Rs. 62.00 lacs for Education and Rs. 96 lakh for Health and Medical Department.

Programme of Action for Municipal Committees

A study programme in respect of various Municipal Committees was undertaken to identify their problems and to spell out a Programme of Action for their solution. The under-lying idea is to discipline the Municipal Committees in their working for the implementation of their well-considered programmes and the achievement of specific targets. Keeping these points in view, about 50 Municipal Committees in the province were put under study and a 'Programme of Action' issued. The study afforded the much needed guidance to the Municipal Committees for review and assessment. As a result of the follow up some of the Municipal Committees have made significant improvements in the form of rise in their income and increase in expenditure on development activities.

A Programme of Action laying down targets for various agencies and institutions of the Department of Basic Democracies within the framework of their budgetary allocations and resources was issued in October 1969.

Finances

The income of Municipal Committees in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
2,305.08	2,457.74	3,136.87

Thirty-one Municipal Committees recorded over 25 per cent increase in their total income during the period of three years that is between 1966-67 to 1968-69. Twelve of these committees showed an increase of 60 per cent in their income during the period. Thus the total increase in all the 87 Municipal Committees amounted to Rs. 68 crore. During the preceding five years that is between 1961-62 to 1966-67 the increase in their income was approximately Rs. 80 crores.

The income of the District Councils for the same three years in terms of lakhs is as under :—

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
516.55	727.45	838.83

The Government showed interest in the expenditure of Local Bodies on the maintenance of staff. Accordingly, guidelines, for re-shaping the financial policy, were issued so that more and more funds were released for providing increased basic amenities to the people. Municipal Committees and District Councils were directed to frame their budgets for 1969-70 in two parts, namely, Revenue Budgets and Developmental Budgets. The Revenue Budgets should provide for the maintenance of existing services and the Development budgets should include the new expenditure on establishment and services in order to provide further amenities to the people. Besides, Municipal Committees and other Local Councils were required to prepare Five Year Development Plans without further delay.

Municipal Corporations

Karachi and Lahore are the two Municipal Corporations in the province. A brief account of finances and development of the two Corporations is as under ;—

Karachi Municipal Corporation

Estimated Revenue

1947-48	1968-69
Rs.	Rs.
67.25 lakh	11,21,51,550

Estimated Expenditure

1947-48	1968-69
Rs.	Rs.
81.85 lakhs	11,78,22,734

Development activities of the K.M.C. are as under:--

		Rs.
1.	Laying and extending water lines in various colonies.	27,57,000
2.	Road and Foot-Paths	54.5 lakhs.
3.	Street Lights and traffic signals	5.57 lakhs.
4.	Regularisation of unauthorised Colonies.	2,48,90,000
5.	Health and Sanitation	1,75,63,000
6.	Maintenance of 20 markets and 2400 stalls.	3.7 lakhs.

7. Medical Department. 37 Medical Institutions.	Rs. 3.10 lakhs.
8. Shopping Centres and Offices. 37 Shopping Centres about 3260 shops.	—
9. Horticulture Department	127 parks and play-grounds.
10. Education Department	164 Primary Schools.
11. Allocations made	Rs. 41.57 lakhs.
12. Printing Press.	A self-contained printing organization equipped to supply all sorts of publications and printed stationery required by the various M.C. Departments.

Lahore Municipal Corporation

The income of the Municipal Corporation during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 3,56,46,450 and in the year 1969-70 total revenue is expected to be Rs. 4,83,25,235 while the estimated expenditure during this year amounts to Rs. 4,69,62,200. Some of the major activities in hand by L.M.C. are as under :—

	Rs.
1. Town Hall Building. Estimated expenditure.	25 lakhs.
2. Octroi Posts	25,000
3. Multi-storeyed building and Shahalami Gate.	1,00,000
4. Construction of General Bus Stand	4,50,000
5. Construction of Schools	16,50,000
6. Sanitation	3,00,000
7. Drains and Street pavement	34,50,000
8. Dispensaries	5,00,000
9. Slaughter Houses	50,000
10. Fire Brigade	50,000
11. Street Watering	1,00,000
12. Metalling of roads	15,00,000
13. Road Building equipment	5,00,000
14. Street Lighting	5,00,000

Karachi Development Authority

It has executed in the last 10 years works of a total value of Rs. 69.30 crores. The result of this investment in the shape of tangible benefits can be summarised as under :—

1. Addition of 70,000 residential plots for medium and high income groups.
2. Addition of 12,000 residential plots for low income groups.
3. Construction of 44,700 dwellings for low income groups.
4. Construction of 500 miles of roads.
5. Construction of 200 miles of Storm Water Drains.
6. Laying of 500 miles of water trunk main sand pipe lines.
7. Laying of 450 miles of sewerage lines.
8. Construction of an ultra-modern water purification plants.
9. Construction of two most modern Sewerage Treatment plants.
10. Augmentation of City's Water Supply by 70 MGD.

Improvement Trusts

Similarly Improvement Trusts in the province have in hand a number of development schemes in the form of new Colonies i.e. 1600 acres scheme at Multan Road (L.I.T.), Implemenation of Bank Square Scheme (L.I.T.), Vacant Town Block Scheme (Sargodha Improvement Trust), Extension Scheme of General Bus Stand (Lyallpur Improvement Trust), Katchi Abadi Factory Area (Lyallpur Improvement Trust) and a number of other schemes.

Training

The Provincial Government undertakes in-service and pre-service training courses for the Secretaries of the Union Councils and also those of Union Committees. Besides in-services, specialised training of Secretaries of Union Councils, Town Committees,has been started in the subjects of Rural Works Programme, budget preparation, taxation, accounting, community development. preliminary engineering, etc., at the B.D. Training Institutes. Field training programmes are also conducted by the Training Wing of the department which are supervised by the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts. In these training programmes, courses under Muslim Family Laws, Conciliation Courts and R.W.P. and similar other subjects which can be of benefit to the members, Chairmen and Secretaries of Local Councils are undertaken. The Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar also plays a significant part in the re-orientation of the Officers of the B.D. Department and arranges eight-week training courses for Secretaries of Tehsil Councils and Secretaries of Union Councils. Almost all the Divisional Directors and Assistant Directors of Basic Democracies have

since attended the extensive courses of instructions. The Provincial Government also received on deputation two Foreign Advisors who studied the functioning of the Local Government Institutions and gave their expert advice.

Muslim Family Laws Ordinance

The number of cases registered and decided under Muslim Family Laws Ordinance in the respective Divisions :

Name of Division	Cases registered	Cases decided
Peshawar	1,671	1,353
D.I. Khan	305	34
Rawalpindi	3,126	4,468
Sargodha	1,380	1,333
Multan	5,865	2,166
Bahawalpur	1,639	1,225
Khairpur	4,004	973
Kalat	135	81
Karachi	1,522	1,055
Quetta	26	114
Lahore	334	524
Total :—	17,807	15,026

Conciliation Courts Ordinance

Cases registered and decided Division-wise are as under :—

Name of Division	Registered	Decided
Peshawar	3,322	3,007
D.I. Khan	615	402
Rawalpindi	3,008	3,940
Sargodha	1,371	1,537
Multan	4,961	2,644
Bahawalpur	3,572	2,794
Khairpur	1,839	1,376
Kalat	430	296
Karachi	590	7,527
Quetta	304	272
Lahore	246	389
Total :—	20,250	24,195

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Co-operation

The Third Five Year Plan has recognised the potentiality of co-operative method and given it due importance by :

(*a*) treating co-operation as an independent sector in the National Plan ;

(*b*) allowing co-operatives to cover the entire economic field as against its activity in the rural credit sector only, in the first two Plans ;

(*c*) making more liberal allocation for Co-operative Development Schemes.

The Third Plan allocations to the Co-operative Sector amount to Rs. 1,709.43 lacs.

West Pakistan Co-operative Consumer Society Limited, Lahore

The scheme envisages for establishment of a combined co-operative wholesale/retail society with affiliated processing, manufacturing and packing units mostly for grocery items like wheat, rice, atta, sugar, pulses, spices, etc.

Objectives

(*a*) to help co-operative consumer societies, undertake purchases on wholesale basis and wherever necessary to go into processing, preserving and packing of food articles ;

(*b*) to offer these processed and standardised articles for sale to the consumer public through an entirely new and streamlined system of merchandising and distribution including several retail outlets and to present these goods in attractive packing under fixed brand names of proven reliability ;

(*c*) to ensure quality goods are offered only to consumer with unrestricted regularity and in abundance at reasonable prices.

(*d*) to effectively combat hoarding, profiteering and black-market and in turn influence the price structure of these articles in the open market and thereby arrest the mounting spiral of cost of living and to keep it at natural and reasonable levels ; and

(e) to promote scheme for co-operative consumer education and create a sound basis for the eventual expansion of the movement throughout the province.

Progress

The warehouse and the offices of the consumer co-operative society are near completion and will be ready by the end of June, 1970.

Five shipments consisting of various shops, warehouse, office equipment and machinery have already arrived and are being fully utilized.

Shipments consisting of cold-storage, cooltables and processing plants for wheat etc., are expected to arrive in a couple of months.

Eleven co-operative shops each at Gulberg Main Market, Ichhra, New University Campus, Mozang, Baghbanpura, Pakistan Mint, Model Town, Gulberg III, Finance Academy, Lahore Cant. and Sargodha, are functioning successfully with good turn over. Two shops at Lyallpur, one more at Sargodha and three shops at Rawalpindi/Islamabad as well as some more at Lahore are scheduled to be opened within next six months.

Co-operative assortment is being increased. Some of the items on the assortment which are not so good from the sale point of view are being decreased and items with better profitability like stainless cutlery, ready made garments, woollen cloths, shoes, books and periodicals, vegetables and fruits, poultry products, bakery products, are being introduced.

For co-operative expansion to Lyallpur, Sargodha, Rawalpindi/Islamabad and Lahore Region the negotiations have nearly finalised and Sargodha shop has already started its functioning. Shops are being constructed by municipal authorities and institutions on a very nominal/free rent.

Processing, packing etc. of various consumer goods is going on according to the demand of co-operative shops.

A sum of Rs. 26.38 lacs has been invested and the Government participation is Rs. 13.00 lacs.

Pak-German Co-operative Training and Research Institute, Chak 5 Faiz, Multan

The project was launched with the co-operation of Federal Republic of Germany and it aims at extending training facilities for tractor-operators, tractor-mechanics, carpenters and agricultural trainees. It is also designed to develop co-operative .agricultural extension and co-operative

community development services in 35 villages within a radius of 20 miles around the institute. The institute will also provide fertilizer, seeds, tubewells, plant protection, seed and water analysis etc. The project will also demonstrate the methods of increasing agricultural production, handling of agricultural machinery and implements.

Progress

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 28.70 lacs and so far Rs. 15.70 lacs have been spent on administrative cost. Rs. 22.77 lacs have been spent for the construction of buildings to accommodate Pakistani and German staff and on workshops buildings.

The Project has so far trained the following categories of technical personnel :—

1.	Carpenters	45
2.	Agricultural Mechanics	100
3.	Tractor Operators	168
4.	Other mechanics	41
5.	Managers, Assistant Managers	26
6.	Assistant Registrars/Inspectors	43
7.	Local Welfare Workers	4
8.	Farmers	499
9.	Others	21

Mechanical workshop has also been constructed for the repair of tractors etc.

The institute is carrying out research for yielding capacity of 10 varieties of wheat and 16 varieties of potatoes, and maintaining a dairy herd for demonstration and training purposes.

Rural/Credit and Agricultural Marketing Project

The project was first launched during the Second Five Year Plan and it was designed to rehabilitate and to further develop the co-operative movement. It would link up rural Credit and Agricultural Marketing by reorganizing the primary co-operative societies and by establishing co-operative marketing societies in selected market towns. The project will go a long way in strengthening the co-operative financial and credit structure through Government share participation at apex level. 325 farm service societies and 35 co-operative farm service centres are to be organized under the project.

The sum of Rs. 24.09 lacs (1967-68), Rs. 26.77 lacs (1968-69) and Rs. 38.00 lacs (1969-70) were provided during these years, of which Rs. 40.70 lacs have so far been utilized as detailed below :—

		Rs.
1.	Purchase of land	5.25 lacs
2.	Construction of workshops building	18.84 ,,
3.	Pay of workshops staff	7.52 ,,
4.	Purchase of furniture	0.44 ,,
5.	Purchase of machinery	80.65 ,,

Purchase of land has been completed at all the Co-operative Farm Service Centres, namely, Okara. Tando Allah Yar, Kot Mubarik, Leiah, Mardan, Jaranwala, Samundri, Bhalwal, Daska, Chichawatni, Kot Radha Kishan, Mandi Baha-ud-Din, Rahim Yar Khan, Shahkote and Peshawar.

The workshop buildings have been constructed and completed at Co-operative Farm Service Centres at Okara, Mardan, Jaranwala, Samundri, Daska and Bhalwal. The construction work at Kot Mubarik and Kot Radha Kishan is nearing completion. The construction work at Mandi Baha-ud-Din is complete up to the damp-proof level. The construction work for buildings at Tando Allah Yar, Chichawatni and Shahkot has also been taken in hand.

Machinery for the Farm Service Centres at Okara, Mardan, Jaranwala, Samundri, Bhalwal and Daska has been purchased and installed. The Farm Service Centres are distributing fertilizers and during the year 2,65,723 bags were sold by these Centres.

Construction of Godowns

125 Farm Service Societies have been advanced Rs. 10,000/- each for the construction of godowns. 85 societies have constructed their godowns and the remaining are taking action to construct their godowns.

Transport and Training Facilities

Five pick-ups at Co-operative Farm Service Centres, Okara, Mardan, Jaranwala, Samundri and Bhalwal have been supplied with one pick-up each at the cost of Rs. 25,000 each. Kot Mubarak and Mandi Baha-ud-Din have also been supplied with transport.

Training

16 Managers and 13 Assistant Managers have been imparted training to manage the affairs of the Service Centres.

Share Participation A sum of Rs. 10.00 lacs was provided as share participation and it was distributed to 57 co-operative societies and 12 co-operative farm service centres.

The West Pakistan Co-operative Department has organized Co-operative Sheep Shearing, Grading and Marketing of Wool Projects at the following places :—

1. Bahawalpur.
2. Thal and adjacent area.
3. Thal Desert, Hyderabad.
4. Quetta and Kalat Regions.
5. Khairpur Division.

The projects envisage to establish co-operative societies of sheep breeders in order to undertake organized sheep shearing, grading and marketing of wool on co-operative basis.

Under these projects 17 societies with 1545 membership have been organized and have a share participation of Rs. 45,290/- .

The project at Bahawalpur is also carrying out the weaving of carpets and manufacturing of woollen yarn. 42 carpets, 9 mori designs were manufactured and 1700 maunds raw wool was purchased and sold during 1969.

The project at Quetta purchased 475 maunds white superior wool and supplied to Lawrencepur Woollen Textile Mills.

The project at Thal purchased and disposed of 82 maunds of wool.

Mechanization The scheme aims at partial mechanization of 1,20,000 acres of land in the jurisdiction of Co-operative Farming Societies of Multan and Sahiwal districts. The tractor cultivation facilities upto seed bed level are provided. Provision for tubewells irrigation to supplement the canal water supply is another aspect. The Colony Co-operative Farming Union has been organized at Khanewal to facilitate the working. It is also intended to :—

1. Increase agricultural production through partial mechanization.
2. Reducing bullock power 50%.
3. Increasing the income of the cultivators by about 20%.

One tractor has been provided for every 500 acres. On this basis the fleet is to consist of 240 tractors.

Progress

Out of the total cost of Rs. 90.97 lakh, Rs. 83.37 lakh have been spent so far. 145 tractors and other implements have been purchased. Out of 132 societies, 96 societies have been partially mechanized. An area of 1,02,109 acres have been brought under mechanization. 196 tube-wells have been installed.

A Workshop for repairs of tractors etc. at Vehari has been constructed and machinery installed.

Banking and Credit

In order to ensure a flow of finance into the Co-operative Sector, the movement rely considerably on the support of the State Bank of Pakistan. The State Bank of Pakistan's teams inspect the working of Co-operative Banks both in the rural as well as in the urban sectors. According to the information available for the year 1967-68 the loans and deposits from the Co-operative Banks of all types stood at about Rs. 67.87 crore.

Rectification and Consolidation

The object of the creation of this wing was revitilization of weak societies, rectification of societies, amalgamation of non-viable societies into larger units and introducing supply and marketing business in such societies. To implement the scheme special areas were selected for concentrated work by a special staff. At the moment this scheme is in the operation in about 10 circles in the Regions of Lahore and Multan.

Co-operative Societies

The total number of Co-operative Societies which mainly comprise of Central Credit, Central Non-credit, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies stands at 29,102. Agricultural Societies constitute major portion which are 21,355 in number. In order to assess the region-wise position in respect of number of societies, their membership, paid up share capital and working capital the following table may be referred to :—

Region	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital (In lacs of rupees)	Working Capital (In lacs of rupees)
Lahore	6,250	3,89,965	635.01	3,591.81
Multan	5,534	3,07,068	197.80	1,967.05
Rawalpindi	4,557	2,71,861	54.79	532.06
Bahawalpur	1,202	67,987	34.72	273.11
Peshawar	2,880	1,16,809	56.14	401.08
Hyderabad	1,306	1,42,396	199.59	1,434.73
Sargodha	4,232	1,90,771	88.72	721.74

Region	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital
			(In lacs	of rupees)
Quetta	280	13,064	40.56	191.27
Karachi	665	1,14,606	290.68	2,673.44
Scarp-I	1,114	48,427	30.62	216.64
Lady Assistant Registrar.	1,082	23,963	10.77	12.14
	29,102	16,86,917	1,369.40	12,015.07

In order to provide financial assistance to the primary co-operative societies, secondary societies have been organized which are known as Central Co-operative Banks, Banking Unions, Industrial Unions and Marketing Federations etc. In order to strengthen further the financial structure of the co-operative societies, 2 apex financing institutions namely, the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank and Sind Baluchistan Provincial Co-operative Bank have been established. The area of operation of the second apex bank extends to southern zone, comprising Karachi and Divisions of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat. This leaves the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank to operate in the Northern Zone comprising former Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Bahawalpur.

Agriculture Credit Societies

The number of Agriculture Credit Societies is 14,209 and their membership is 6,40,581. There is a significant increase in the number of societies and their membership as compared with the previous year. As far as the financial position of these co-operatives is concerned, the owned, outside and working capital amounts to Rs. 554.59 lacs, Rs. 779.57 lacs and Rs. 1,334.16 lacs respectively by the end of the year 1967-68. These co-operatives generally advance short term and medium term loans to their members for productive purposes. During the year 1967-68 Rs. 419.15 lacs were advanced by these Co-operatives as a loan to their members.

Agricultural Marketing

The Agricultural Marketing Societies which consist of supply societies, marketing societies, services societies, village council societies, sugarcane sale societies, wool shearing and marketing societies, sale societies and commission shops, multi-purpose mills societies, multi-purpose societies and ex-service multi-purpose societies are 3,561 in number. Their membership is 1,74,994 and the working capital amounts to Rs. 497.85 lacs. These marketing co-operatives

earned Rs. 21.19 lacs as profits on the business during the year. There is a significant progress as far as the purchases and sales business of these societies is concerned. The purchases amounted to Rs. 178.90 lacs and sales amounted to Rs. 231.97 lacs during the year and thus they earned Rs. 4.04 lacs as commission on the business.

Industrial Co-operatives

Small scale industrial co-operatives play an important role in the economy of the country as it offers employment to a large section of the people and helps increase their income without their marketing heavy investment. At present there are 1,981 industrial societies functioning in the province. These industrial co-operatives comprise weavers, metal workers, furniture makers, shoe makers, sports good makers and other small artisans. The membership of these co-operatives is 1,41,566 and working capital amounts to Rs. 318.05 lacs during the period. These co-operatives purchased raw-material worth Rs. 237.56 lacs during the year.

W.P. Co-operatives Union

It is a federal co-operative organization. Its membership comprises of all the Central Co-operative Banks, Banking Unions, co-operative Commission Shops and other secondary institutions in the Province. Its area of operation extends to whole of West Pakistan. It is a member of International Co-operative Alliance, London.

The Union renders useful service to the co-operative movement. The Union serves the purpose of promoting, extending and assisting the co-operative movement and endeavours for the common good of all co-operatives. The Union undertakes publicity, propaganda and other educational programmes through the use of audio visual aids and other media of mass education, such as pamphlets, magazines, films and symposia. It represents the co-operative movement on national and international levels.

Tourism

Introduction

The region in which Pakistan is located possesses, perhaps, a greater potential for tourism than some of the established tourist regions in the West. The lure of the exotic orient continues to exercise its eternal charm over the Western mind. Tourists from fully industrialised countries find the way of life in less-mechanised countries a pleasant and enjoyable experience. Our country has an abundance of sight-seeing attractions, a large variety of land scape, and a rich cultural heritage. These factors can go a long way in expanding foreign tourist traffic to Pakistan.

International Tourism

The International Travel Movement has developed tremendously during the last decade indicating a great potential for future development of tourism as one of the main foreign exchange earning industries. During the span of 10 years, from 1959 to 1969 the world tourist arrivals have increased three times. The world tourist spendings have registered a still higher proportion in 1969 that is 3.10 times the tourist spendings in 1959. Pakistan has also made some headway in obtaining its share out of the world travel movement. During 1959, foreign tourist arrivals in Pakistan were recorded at 27,459 which increased to an all-time record of 1,11,153 during 1969.

Thus, Pakistan has registered a four-fold increase in tourist arrivals in the last 10 years, whereas World Tourist arrival figures have gone up by three times during the same period. The number of tourist arrivals during 1968 was 97,392 and the estimated tourist spendings for the same year stood at Rs. 12.89 crores while the estimated tourist spendings during 1969 were Rs. 14.73 crores. An increase of 14% was registered both in foreign tourist arrivals and estimated tourist spendings during 1969 as compared to 1968.

Master Plan

A 20-year Perspective Master Plan (1965-85) for the development of tourism in Pakistan was prepared in 1965 with the assistance of a French Economic Consultants Firm. The Master Plan was based on extensive market research and tourist surveys conducted both in Pakistan and in the tourist providing areas. It attempts a diagnostic analysis of the future demands of foreign and domestic tourism and lays down guide-lines for a long-term tourism development policy. Government

of Pakistan has started implementing the schemes, phased out in the Master Plan. The fact that the allocation in the Public Sector for the development of tourism has been enhanced to the tune of 40 per cent during the 3rd Plan period as compared to that in the 2nd Plan period is a sufficient indication of the importance and priority attached by Government to the Tourist Industry on sound and scientific lines.

Feasibility Studies

As a matter of policy, all major development projects are preceded by detailed feasibility studies. Reports on the following subjects have so far been obtained :—

a) Establishment of the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation

b) Development of Hazara District as a tourist resort area

c) Development of Mangla as a tourist resort

d) Development of Karachi Beaches

e) Development of Cox's Bazar Beaches and

f) Development of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

With a view to examining various schemes and projects contained in the feasibility study on Mangla and laying down schedules for their implementation both in the public and the private sectors during the period 1970-85 (4th to 6th Plans), a Special Committee was formed by the Government. Reports on Cox's Bazar Beaches, Karachi Beaches and Hazara District are under active examination and their implementation is likely to be taken up from the 4th Plan period (1970-75).

Establishment of Tourist Complexes

The Department of Tourism plans to set up a chain of tourist complexes at important tourist resorts and points of entry in both wings of the country. These complexes include information centres, souvenir shops, snacks bars, toilet and accommodations facilities for transit tourists. Work on seven such complexes has been taken in hand at Thatta, Bambhore, Nokkundi, Moenjodro, Taxila, Torkham and Rangamati. Two picnic-cum-week-end resorts near Madhupur National Park and the Kaptai lake area in East Pakistan are also being developed.

Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation

The Master Plan for the development of Tourism as approved by the Government of Pakistan recommended setting up of a corporate body namely, 'Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation' to undertake commercial ventures in private sector if private investment was found to be shy in tourism projects. Government have approved the formation of the proposed Tourism Development Corporation as a Public

limited company. Government have offered a soft-term loan of Rs. 2 crores in addition to 25 per cent participation in the equity captial of the corporation. The Corporation would be entrusted with the following functions and responsibilities :—

a) Construction and running of hotels and restaurants

b) Improvement and running of Government owned rest houses

c) Establishment of Tour Promotion Agencies within the country and abroad

d) Establishment of handicraft and souvenir shops

e) Provision of entertainment and recreation facilities at tourist spots, and

f) Establishment of Pakistan Centres abroad consisting of Pakistani restaurants, Souvenir Shops and Tour Promotion agencies etc.

The Corporation is likely to be established in the near future.

Accommodation

In pursuance of a feasibility study prepared by the Department of Tourism, a chain of 14 hotels at different tourist spots, archaeological and historical sites as well as along the main highways in both wings of the country is under construction by Pakistan International Airlines Hotels Corporation. The hotels are likely to be commissioned in March-October, 1971.

Hotel Training Institute

The Pakistan Hotel Training Institute was set up in September, 1967 to meet the shortage of trained personnel in the hotel trade. 20 students graduated from the institute in the first batch. A special Nutrition and Dietary Course was held for housewives only. Two other short courses were also conducted during January-December, 1969.

Production of Promotional Literature

For the benefit of the incoming tourists the Department has in the recent past, brought out many outstanding publications. These publications include Pakistan Tourist Guide and Map in German and French Languages. The English publications also include Pakistan Travel Manual. This is a highly technical publication containing information on facilities and amenities available in Pakistan. Besides this folders, brochures and guide maps regarding almost all the important places of tourists interests have been published. This literature is distributed in the tourist providing countries of the world. It is also provided free of cost to the tourists visiting Pakistan.

Tourist Films

Tourist films on the following subjects regarding West Pakistan have been produced and are being distributed in the Tourist Market areas :—

a) Taxila,

b) Moenjodaro,

c) Glimpses of West Pakistan and

d) Northern areas of West Pakistan.

Picture Post Cards

The Department of Tourism got 6,25,00 coloured Picture Post Cards printed in collaboration with a reputed firm of West Germany. These cards containing 25 different photographs of tourist spots, archaeological and historical sites of East and West Pakistan have been put on sale throughout the country. Sets of cards have also been distributed on complimentary basis to tour operators, airlines and agencies connected with tourist industry in the country and abroad.

Tourist Rate of Exchange

A proposal for the introduction of a special rebated rate of exchange for bonafide foreign tourists has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance and is under active consideration of Government.This proposal is based on similar successful experiments carried out in other touristically developing countries such as Yugoslavia, Turkey and Ceylon. If accepted, this proposal will not only lead to stoppage of foreign exchange leakage but will also result in increased tourist traffic to Pakistan from abroad.

Tourist Advisory Committees

In order to associate the local administration with the implementation of Tourism Development plans and ensure consolidated efforts for the promotion of Tourism at the field level, Divisional Tourist Advisory Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner have also been constituted in West Pakistan.

Conducted Tours

As a result of streamlining the working of the conducted sight-seeing tours organized by the Department in major cities of Pakistan, the earnings have considerably increased during the financial year 1969. This can be assessed from the fact that whereas a total amount of Rs. 1,54,526 was earned from 12,483 tourists carried during 1968, the earnings during 1969 stood at Rs. 1,98,167 from 16,026 tourists. This shows 28.4 and 28.2 times increase respectively in the earnings and number of tourists conducted. The operation of conducted tourists was also extended and it now covers Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, in West Pakistan.



Renovated historical Idd Gah Mosque, Multan.

Television Corporation

General

Pakistan Television Corporation Limited is a Public Limited Company registered under Companies Act 1913. Its authorised capital is Rs. 5,00,00,000.00 (Rupees five crores) and its issued and subscribed capital is Rs. 2,63,83,000.00 (Rupees two crore sixty-three lacs, eighty three thousand).

The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 8 Directors out of whom 5 including Chairman, Managing Director and the Finance Director, are nominated by Government of Pakistan. The Managing Director is the executive head of the Corporation.

The Corporation consists of Headquarter's Office at Rawalpindi; Central Sales Office at Karachi; Television Station, Lahore; Television Station, Dacca; Television Station, Rawalpindi and Television Station, Karachi.

The Corporation also controls its subsidiary Company—Asian Television Service Limited.

Objectives

The Corporation seeks to promote an enlightened awareness of the world as well as an intelligent consciousness of Pakistan's own heritage, the social and economic compulsions of our national life and actions necessary to ensure the nation's progress and prosperity—both material as well as spiritual. These objectives are sought to be achieved through various programmes.

Programmes

Each Television Station telecasts 4 hours of programmes daily, 6 days a week plus special transmissions of 2 hours on Sundays. All TV Stations are equipped with VTR machines for exchange of programmes and all TV Stations except Rawalpindi have OB Vans for telecasting sports and other events.

There has been a continuous increase in the percentage of live programme presentation. At present the ratio of live programmes to imported programmes is 70:30. Incidentally this is one of the highest percentage of live programmes by any TV Organization in the world.

Advisory Groups

Advisory groups, consisting of eminent citizens, have been formed at each TV Station to evaluate programmes and to offer advice.

Late Night Transmissions

Late night transmissions were started in July 1968. Initially these comprised of a lecture programme for post graduate students alternating with programmes of classical music. On Fridays full length feature films of outstanding classical merit were organized.

Exchange of Programme with R.C.D. Countries

In July 1968 TV programmes were exchanged between Iran and Pakistan to mark the 4th anniversary of R.C.D Since then programmes are being regularly exchanged between Iran and Pakistan.

International Contests

The Corporation participated in the Prix Jeunesse International Contest at Munich with 2 entries, which were appreciated by the Festival Jury.

Television Station, Lahore

This station continued to telecast 4 hours of programmes daily, 6 days a week from its single studio. The permanent 5 KW transmitter of this station was commissioned on 29-12-68. Its range is approximately 50 miles. The equipment for the new station has been received. The main building is under construction and is likely to be completed by June, 1970 but cannot be commissioned until December, 1970 due to delay in receipt of air-conditioning plant.

Television Station, Rawalpindi

This station continued to telecast 4 hours of programmes daily, 6 days a week from a single make-shift studio at Chaklala. The new transmitter for this station was commissioned in March, 1969 which has extended the range of TV Signals, bringing large areas in the North-West Frontier and Punjab under coverage. Efforts to acquire the services of a German architect to plan and design the complex of buildings comprising T.V. Station, Central Television Institute, Film Processing Laboratory and Headquarter's Office continued during the year.

Television Station, Karachi

This is the only Television Station which is housed in its own permanent building with two studios and modern technical facilities. It continued to telecast 4 hours of programmes daily, 6 days a week. The construction of remaining portion of the TV Station building has been completed during the year.

Future Plans

The basic programme for the Third Plan period includes setting up of 4 re-broadcast stations in East Pakistan and 3 re-broadcast stations in West Pakistan. The re-broadcast stations will relay programmes of the nearest TV Station and will have the same range as the main TV Stations. By the end of the 3rd Plan period 76.6% of the population in East Pakistan and 58.8% of the population in West Pakistan will be brought within TV viewing range. The 3rd Plan Programme also includes the establishment of an Audience Participation Studio at Dacca and 2 Central Film Production Units at Rawalpindi and Dacca.

During the 4th Plan period (1970-75) 3 re-broadcast stations in East Pakistan, 5 re-broadcast stations in West Pakistan, Audience Participation Studios at Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore are to be set up. By the end of 1975, 95.6% of the population of East Pakistan and 83.8% of the population of West Pakistan will be covered by TV signals.

Asian Television Service Limited

Asian Television Service was set up in April 1967 by Pakistan Television Corporation in collaboration with Ifage of West Germany. Its functions are to supply TV News films to the 4 TV Stations in Pakistan and TV organizations of about 70 countries through Ifage. This has proved of great value in projecting Pakistan to foreign audiences. Asian Television Service is producing an average of 10 minutes of news film a day, 6 days a week. It exchanges news film with Iran, Turkey, Soviet Union, China and USA. Asian Television Service besides news films, also produced a number of documentaries in the year under review.

Training

A fresh batch of trainees was trained in Central Television Institute this year. So far 5 batches comprising of 122 trainees have graduated from C.T.I. Besides fresh trainees, a refresher course for producers and technicians was also conducted in the Central Television Institute this year.

Television Film Censors

In July 1968, a Central Board of Television Film Censors was set up at Rawalpindi to centrally censor film for telecasting at the 4 Television Stations.

Excise and Taxation

As the principal tax department of the province, its broad objective is to assess and collect most of the provincial taxes and to enforce a number of public health measures to suppress and regulate the import, export, possession and consumption of intoxicants, narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

The taxes assessed and collected by the Department are: Urban Immovable Property Tax, Entetainments Duty, Motor Vehicles Tax, Horse Race Betting Tax, Tobacco Vend Fee, Tax on Cinemas, Hotel Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Trades and Profession Tax etc. The total income from these taxes goes up from year to year. During the year 1968-69, it amounted on the whole to about 22.1 crores of rupees. This amount was much higher than that collected during the preceding year 1967-68. The main features of the principal taxes are being described in the subsequent paragraphs.

Excise duties and fees in various forms are levied on liquor, opium and bhang. They are generally designed to have a prohibitive effect on the consumption of liquor and narcotic drugs as the approved policy is to derive maximum revenue from minimum consumption of the intoxicants and to subordinate considerations of revenue to those of suppression of consumption of liquor and dangerous drugs. Liquor and spirits used for medicinal and industrial purposes are generally relieved of excise duty. The maximum duty is suffered by liquor used for drinking purposes. It is recovered successively at points of manufacture and of retail sale to the consumers. Total revenue from such duties and fees is of the order of 4.5 crores of rupees.

Commitment of revenue collection of the department for the year 1969-70 is about 27.5 crores of rupees. This amount has been broken up division-wise and has been put to the respective Directors, Excise and Taxation as their collection targets, the position of which is in round figures.

Division-wise break up of Collection Targets for the year 1969-70

Name of Division	Amount Rs.
Lahore	5,59,90,000
Rawalpindi	2,81,55,330
Sargodha	2,22,01,000
Multan/Bahawalpur	2,77,60,500

Name of Division	Amount
	Rs.
Khairpur	98,28,000
Hyderabad	1,59,68,800
Peshawar/D.I. Khan	1,60,76,000
Quetta/Kalat	43,46,000
Karachi	9,30,40,000
Total :—	27,33,65,630

Urban Immovable Property Tax

This tax is levied under West Pakistan Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1958 on the rental values of lands and buildings in all substantial towns of the province. As such this tax has very wide public impact and coverage. The rate of tax is 10% of the annual value of the property computed in the prescribed manner. Petty properties of rental value not exceeding Rs. 240/- per annum each are not liable to tax. So also owner occupied houses of annual rental value not exceeding Rs. 540/- each are relieved of the tax. The tax demand goes up from year to year. The demand for the year 1969-70 is about 8 crores of rupees.

Entertainments Duty

It is levied at the rate of 50% of the payment made for admission into the places of entertainments particularly cinema houses. Entertainments, the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable, educational, sports, scientific or national purposes can qualify for tax exemption. Hitherto this duty was recovered through entertainments stamps affixed on each admission ticket. With effect from 1st July, 1969, an experiment of its assessment and collection as a capacity tax is being tried. The object in view is to eliminate the intervention of petty officials and of some of accompanying malpractices in the assessment and collection of the tax. It is as yet too early to assess the results of this experiment. The tax income aimed at under the new scheme is seven crores of rupees. Under the old system the income from this tax in West Pakistan during the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 4,69,00,000 (round). It has been going up from year to year.

Motor Vehicles Tax

Registration of motor vehicles is made under the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1969 as a regulatory measure. The tax on the motor vehicles is assessed and collected under the West Pakistan Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958. The motor vehicles are categorised into four or five major classes so that each category is liable to a different rate of tax. The tax is recovered in equal quarterly instalments. The major change made during the year for the convenience of the owners

of motor vehicles is that an experiment of collection of taxes through the post offices has been introduced. The working of the new scheme is being watched carefully. The revenue from this tax goes up from year to year. In the year 1967-68 it amounted to Rs. 6,18,00,000 (round). But in the year 1968-69 it amounted to Rs. 6,69,00,000 (round).

Horse Race Betting Tax

This tax is charged under the West Pakistan Horse Race Betting Tax Act, 1958. In order to eliminate the intervention of petty officials, its collection has been entrusted to the respective Race Clubs on lump-sum basis. They have to guarantee the payment of a sum equal to the average of the preceding two years' tax income and the excess over the guaranteed amount is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Government and the Race Club. With effect from 1st July, 1969, the rate of tax has been enhanced and the income from it would be almost twice as large as that of the year 1968-69. Income budgetted for the year 1969-70 is Rs. 1,07,40,200.00.

Tobacco Vend Fees

Small scale fees are charged from retail vendors on the manufacture of tobaco and as a mere tax, it is a minor measure.

Tax on Trades and Profession Callings

A tax at the rate of Rs. 30/- per annum is charged from every person paying income tax on income derived from trades and profession, callings etc. It is a broad based tax of low rate and is free from exercise of discretion on the part of Tax Officer. Annual income from it is about sixty lacs of rupees. The position of other minor taxes levied by this department need not be discussed here.

Liquor Policy

The liquor policy adopted is to prohibit possession and consumption of liquor for Muslims except on medical grounds. Prohibition of this type has been gradually enforced throughout West Pakistan excepting Karachi and Islamabad. The latest extension to the Sind and Baluchistan areas was made in 1967. Revenue amounting to about one crore of rupees has been foregone on account of prohibition.

Narcotic Drugs

With respect to the narcotic drugs, the working policy followed is that laid down in the Single Convention of 1961 on Narcotics Drugs by Economic and Social Council of United Nations. This Convention was ratified by Government of Pakistan sometime in 1964. Accordingly possession and consumption of charas is totally banned throughout West Pakistan on pains and penalties. Similarly opium smoking is totally prohibited throughout West Pakistan as a highly deleterious practice. Gradual prohibition of opium for purposes other than the medicinal and scientific purposes is also being attained through reduction of quota of opium for oral consumption from year to year. The

first drastic reduction was made in the year 1957-58 when it was brought down from 10,435 seers to 8,238 seers. In subsequent years it has been reduced to 5,921 seers. The main difficulty in the enforcement of opium policy is traditional unregulated cultivation of opium poppy in tribal territories along the North West Frontier and easy availability of large scale contraband opium.

Opium Poppy Cultivation

Cultivation of opium for licit purposes is carried on in accordance with the International Regulations. Cultivation is permitted under licences only in specified areas. The entire produce of the cultivators is purchased by Government. The opium so purchased is processed in Government Opium Factory at Lahore and is issued as excise opium or medicinal opium powder. Excise Laws are being gradually extended to tribal or border areas to regulate and suppress opium poppy cultivation in such areas. During the year 1969, these laws have been extended to Kaya Khabal and Gadoon areas of Hazara and Mardan Districts.

Suppression of Liquor and Narcotics Crimes

The department carries on a strict campaign against illicit distillation, boot-legging and contraband traffic in dangerous drugs. Entire area of the province is covered by a net work of detective staff. Every year thousands of cases of excise crimes involving capture of large quantities of intoxicants and narcotics drugs are detected. The position of such detection work during the year 1969 has been roughly as follows :—

Sr. No.	Name of contraband intoxicant or drugs	Number of cases detected	Quantity captured
1	Opium	1080	1,671 seers
2	Opium Smoking	328	48 tolas 9 mashas
3	Charas	3030	3,256 seers
4	Bhang	126	1,778 seers 434 plants
5	Poppy heads	14	443 seers
6	Morphine	52	383 tablets 100 grains
7	Cocaine	1	6 Injections
8	Working Stills	254	...
9	Liquor	726	4,52,586 Oz.
10	Lahan	1	25,240 seers
11	Others	62	...

Breweries, Distilleries, Chemical Works etc.

The department supervises the working of a brewery at Rawalpindi, which has the sole monopoly for the manufacture of beer and its distribution throughout Pakistan. During the year 1969, it looked after nine important distilleries at Thakht Bhai, Mardan, Rawalpindi, Kala Shah Kaku, Lyallpur, Kotri, Nawabshah, Quetta and Karachi. These distilleries are primarily engaged in large scale manufacture of liquor used for commercial and industrial purposes of national importance. The excise staff also attended to scores of chemical works manufacturing medicinal spirituous preparations.

***

DIAGRAMS

TABLE I :—Population Estimates of West Pakistan 1951 to 1967.

Year End	(Lac Persons) Population
1951	3,67
1952	3,76
1953	3,84
1954	3,93
1955	4,02
1956	4,11
1957	4,21
1958	4,30
1959	4,40
1960	4,50
1961	4,62
1962	4,74
1963	4,86
1964	4,99
1965	5,12
1966	5,26
1967	5,40
1968	5,55
1969	5,70

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

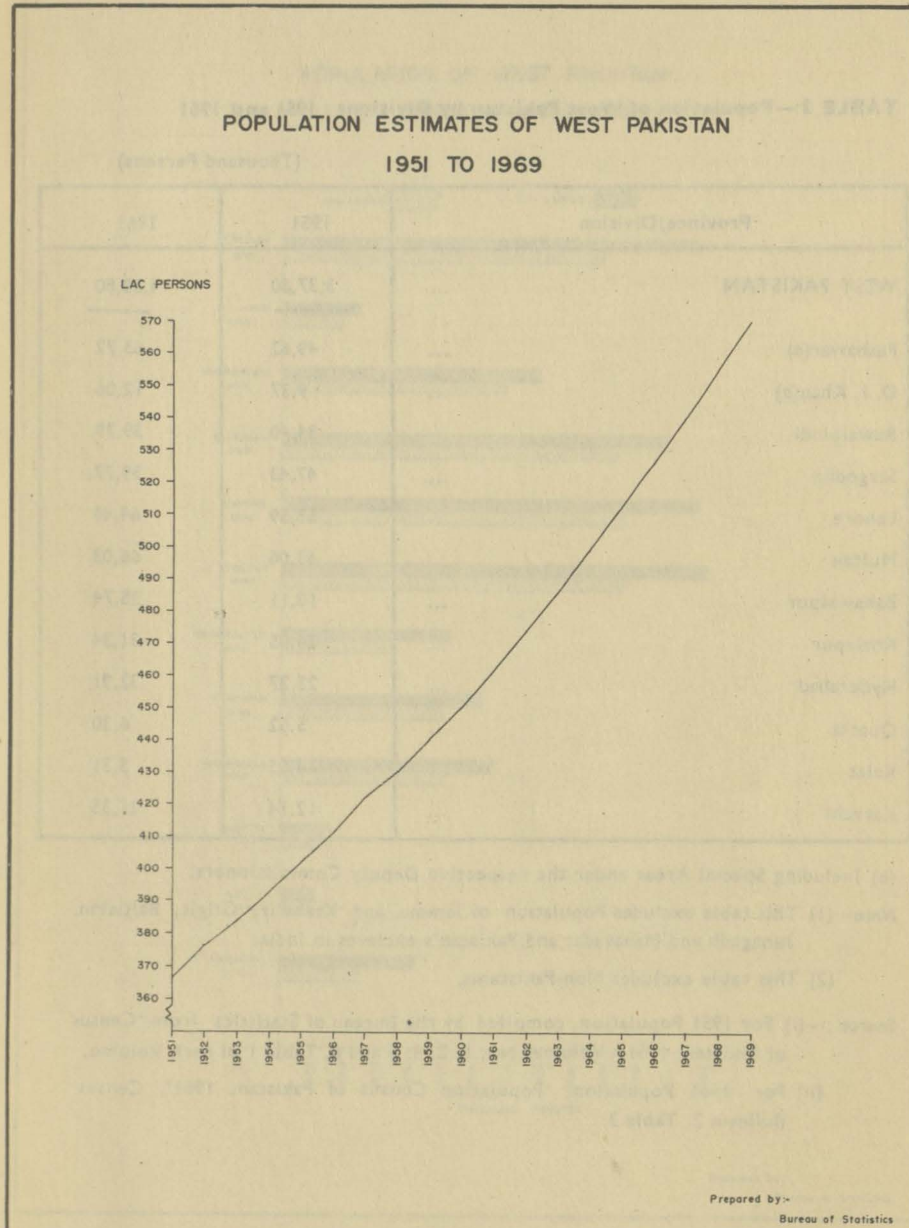

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF WEST PAKISTAN
1951 TO 1969
LAC PERSONS
570
560
550
540
530
520
510
500
490
480
470
460
450
440
430
420
410
400
390
380
370
360
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
Prepared by:-
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2:—Population of West Pakistan by Divisions : 1951 and 1961

(Thousand Persons)

Province/Division		1951	1961
WEST PAKISTAN	...	3,37,80	4,28,80
Peshawar(*a*)	...	49,62	63,72
D. I. Khan(*a*)	...	9,37	12,06
Rawalpindi	...	34,40	39,79
Sargodha	...	47,43	59,77
Lahore	...	53,39	64,49
Multan	...	53,06	66,03
Bahawalpur	...	18,11	25,74
Khairpur	...	24,85	31,34
Hyderabad	...	25,27	32,91
Quetta	...	5,52	6,30
Kalat	...	4,85	5,31
Karachi	...	12,14	21,35

(*a*) Including Special Areas under the respective Deputy Commissioners.

Note—(1) This table excludes Population of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar and Pakistan's enclaves in India.

(2) This table excludes Non-Pakistanis.

Source :—(*i*) For 1951 Population, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics from 'Census of Pakistan, 1951,' Volumes No. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, Table 1 of each Volume.

(*ii*) For 1961 Population, 'Population Census of Pakistan, 1961', Census Bulletin 2, Table 3.

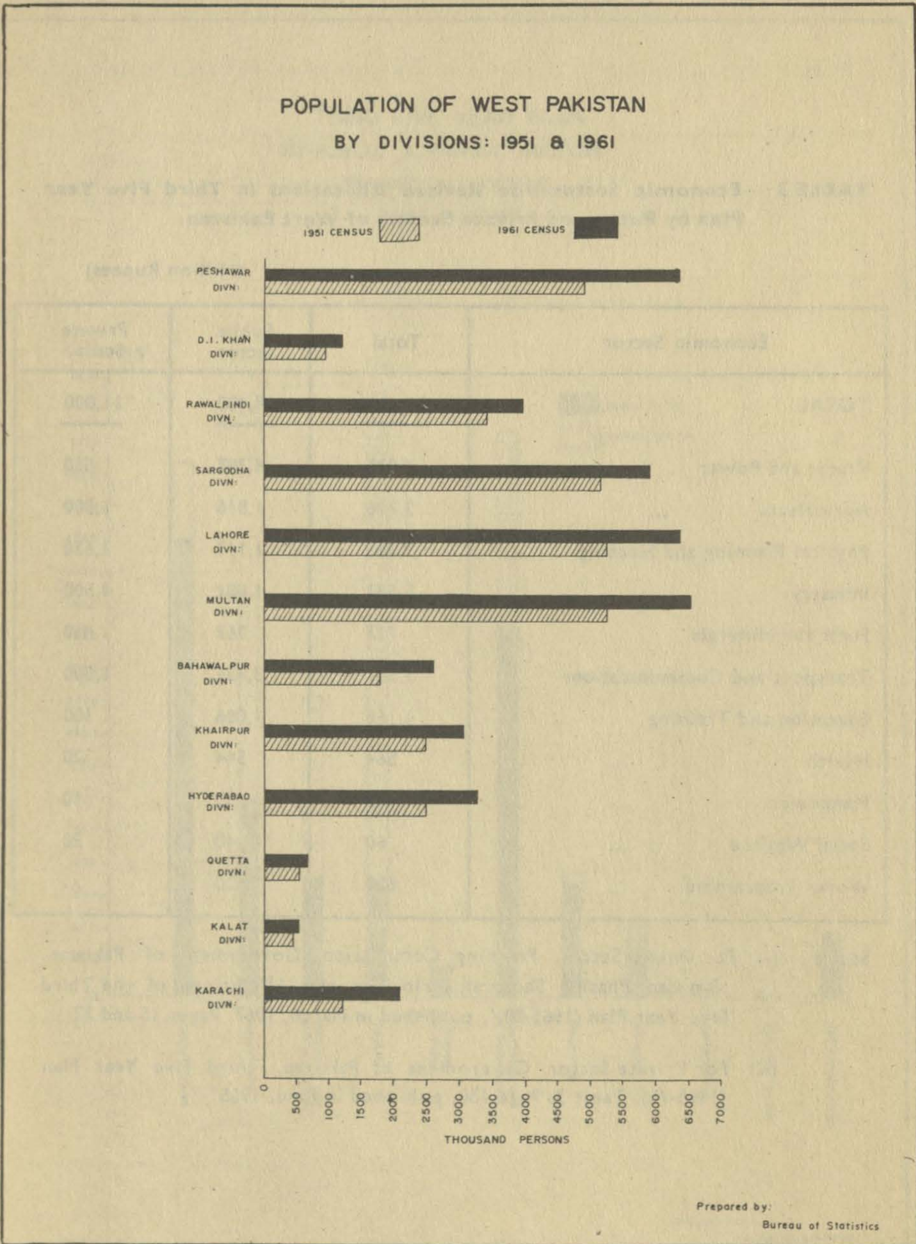

POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN
BY DIVISIONS: 1951 & 1961
1951 CENSUS
1961 CENSUS
PESHAWAR DIVN:
D.I. KHAN DIVN:
RAWALPINDI DIVN:
SARGODHA DIVN:
LAHORE DIVN:
MULTAN DIVN:
BAHAWALPUR DIVN:
KHAIRPUR DIVN:
HYDERABAD DIVN:
QUETTA DIVN:
KALAT DIVN:
KARACHI DIVN:
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
5500
6000
6500
7000
THOUSAND PERSONS
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3 :—Economic Sector-wise Revised Allocations in Third Five Year Plan by Public and Private Sectors of West Pakistan.

(Million Rupees)

Economic Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector
TOTAL	25,400	14,400	11,000
Water and Power ...	4,937	4,387	550
Agriculture	3,716	1,816	1,900
Physical Planning and Housing ...	2,763	1,113	1,650
Industry	5,581	1,081	4,500
Fuels and Minerals ...	717	267	450
Transport and Communications ...	5,231	3,431	1,800
Education and Training ..	1,166	1,066	100
Health	564	544	20
Manpower	45	35	10
Social Welfare	60	40	20
Works Programme	620	620	...

Source :—(*i*) For Public Sector, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 'Revised Phasing Sectoral, Priorities and Allocations of the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)', published in March, 1967, Pages 15 and 32.

(*ii*) For Private Sector, Government of Pakistan, Third Five Year Plan (1965-70), Table 3, Page 130, published in June, 1965.

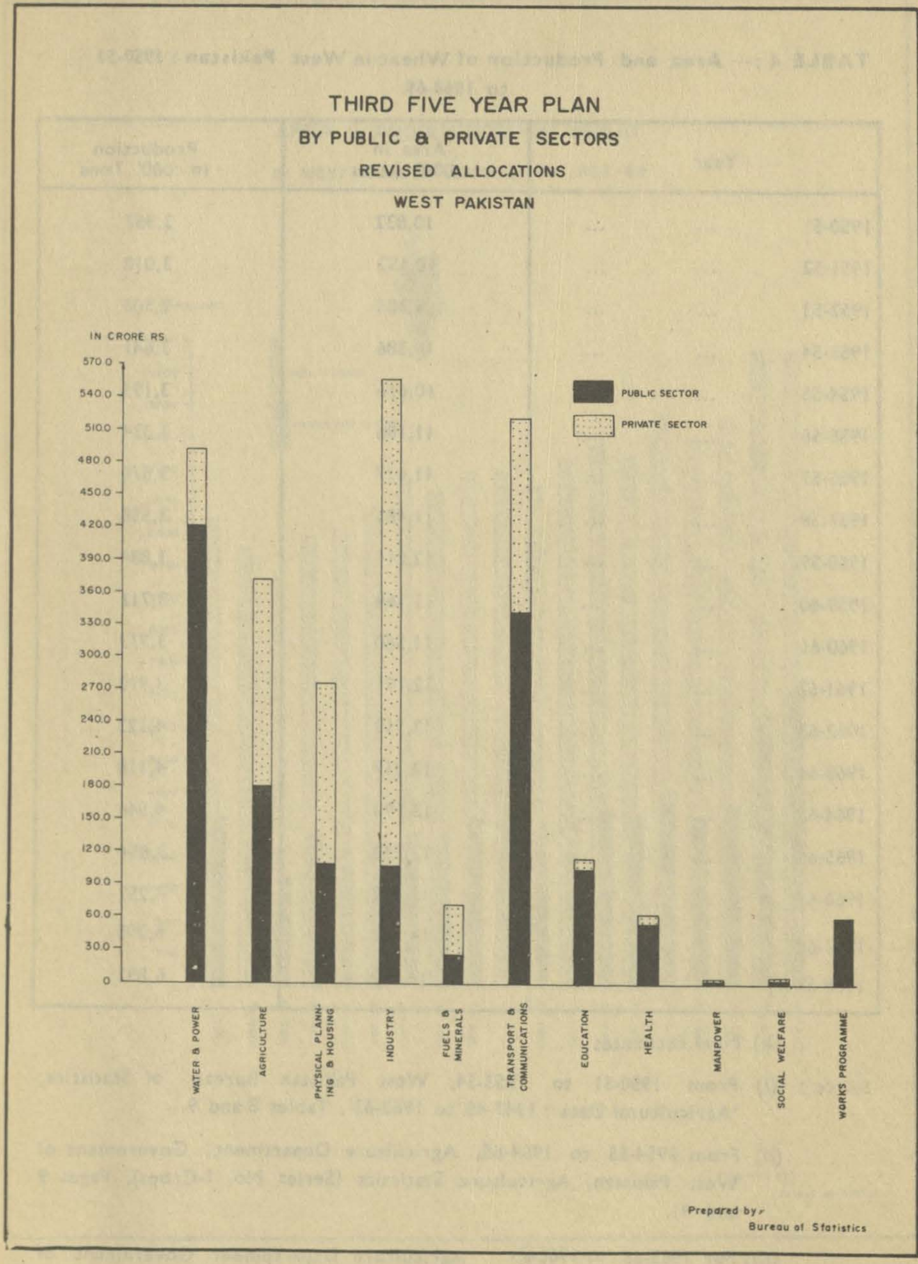

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN
BY PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS
REVISED ALLOCATIONS
WEST PAKISTAN
IN CRORE RS.
570.0
540.0
510.0
480.0
450.0
420.0
390.0
360.0
330.0
300.0
270.0
240.0
210.0
180.0
150.0
120.0
90.0
60.0
30.0
0
PUBLIC SECTOR
PRIVATE SECTOR
WATER & POWER
AGRICULTURE
PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING
INDUSTRY
FUELS & MINERALS
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS
EDUCATION
HEALTH
MANPOWER
SOCIAL WELFARE
WORKS PROGRAMME
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 4 :— Area and Production of Wheat in West Pakistan : 1950-51 to 1968-69.

Year	Area in '000' Acres	Production in '000' Tons
1950-51	10,832	3,957
1951-52	10,152	3,010
1952-53	9,385	2,506
1953-54	10,386	3,641
1954-55	10,616	3,195
1955-56	11,186	3,334
1956-57	11,617	3,570
1957-58	11,485	3,558
1958-59	12,014	3,884
1959-60	11,964	3,711
1960-61	11,560	3,773
1961-62	12,191	3,910
1962-63	12,512	4,123
1963-64	12,317	4,118
1964-65	13,198	4,546
1965-66	12,738	3,854
1966-67	13,192	4,252
1967-68	14,657	6,295
1968-69 (a)	14,652	6,892

(a) Final Estimates.

Source : (*i*) From 1950-51 to 1953-54, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 'Agricultural Data : 1947-48 to 1962-63', Tables 8 and 9.

(*ii*) From 1954-55 to 1964-65, Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan, Agriculture Statistics (Series No. I-Crops), Pages 9 and 91.

(*iii*) For 1965-66 to 1968-69 Agriculture Departpment Government of West Pakistan.

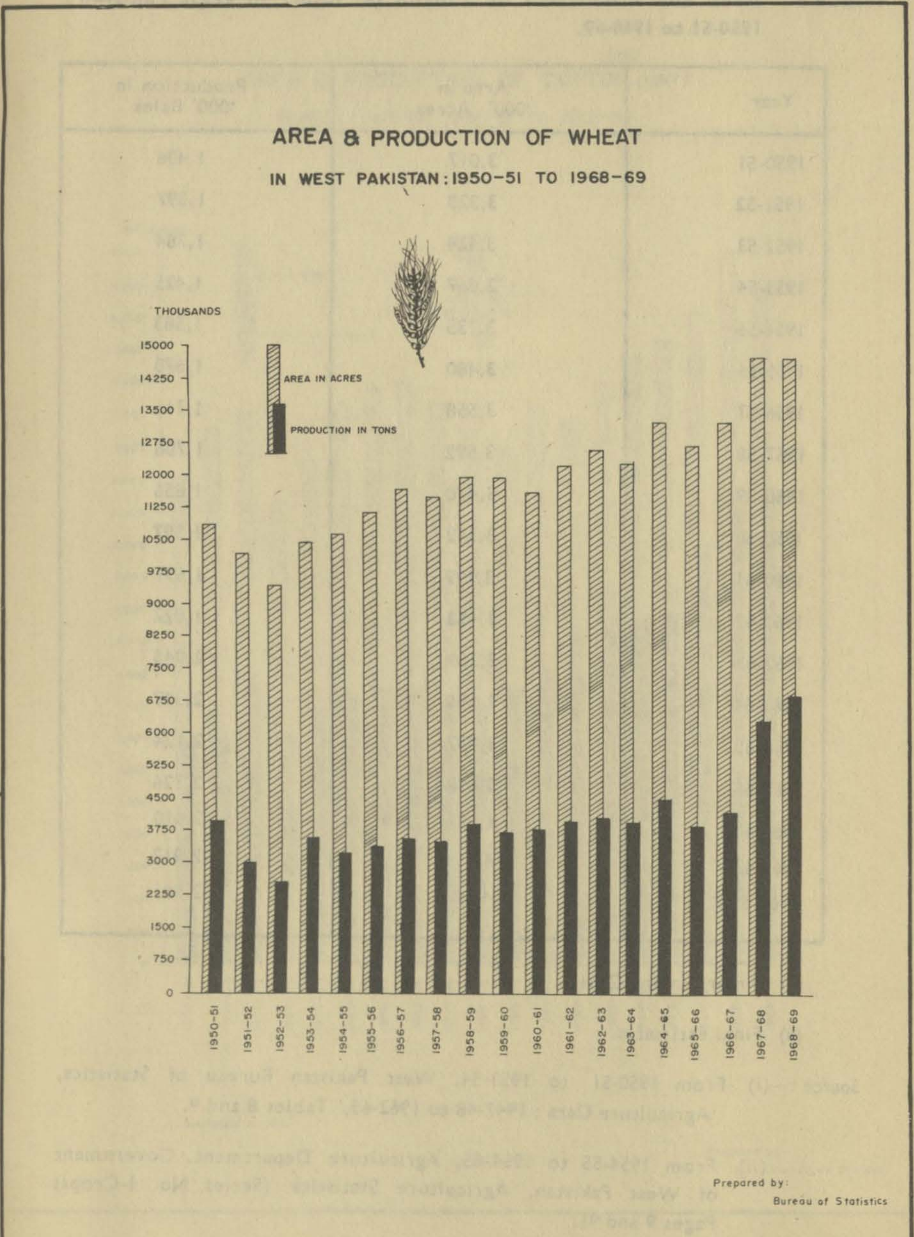

AREA & PRODUCTION OF WHEAT
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1950-51 TO 1968-69
THOUSANDS
15000
14250
13500
12750
12000
11250
10500
9750
9000
8250
7500
6750
6000
5250
4500
3750
3000
2250
1500
750
0
AREA IN ACRES
PRODUCTION IN TONS
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 5 :—Area and Production of Cotton (a) (Lint) in West Pakistan : 1950-51 to 1968-69.

Year	Area in '000' Acres	Production in '000' Bales
1950-51	3,017	1,406
1951-52	3,320	1,397
1952-53	3,424	1,784
1953-54	2,867	1,425
1954-55	3,135	1,583
1955-56	3,480	1,678
1956-57	3,558	1,711
1957-58	3,592	1,708
1958-59	3,470	1,656
1959-60	3,312	1,597
1960-61	3,199	1,691
1961-62	3,453	1,822
1962-63	3,359	2,045
1963-64	3,595	2,327
1964-65	3,752	2,124
1965-66	3,858	2,326
1966-67	4,031	2,610
1967-68	4,413	2,912
1968-69 (b)	4,308	2,961

(*a*) American and Desi.

(*b*) Final Estimates.

Source :—(*i*) From 1950-51 to 1953-54, West Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 'Agriculture Data : 1947-48 to 1962-63,' Tables 8 and 9.

(*ii*) From 1954-55 to 1964-65, Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan, Agriculture Statistics (Series No. I-Crops) Pages 9 and 91.

(*iii*) For 1965-66 to 1968-69, Agriculture Department, Government of West Pakistan.

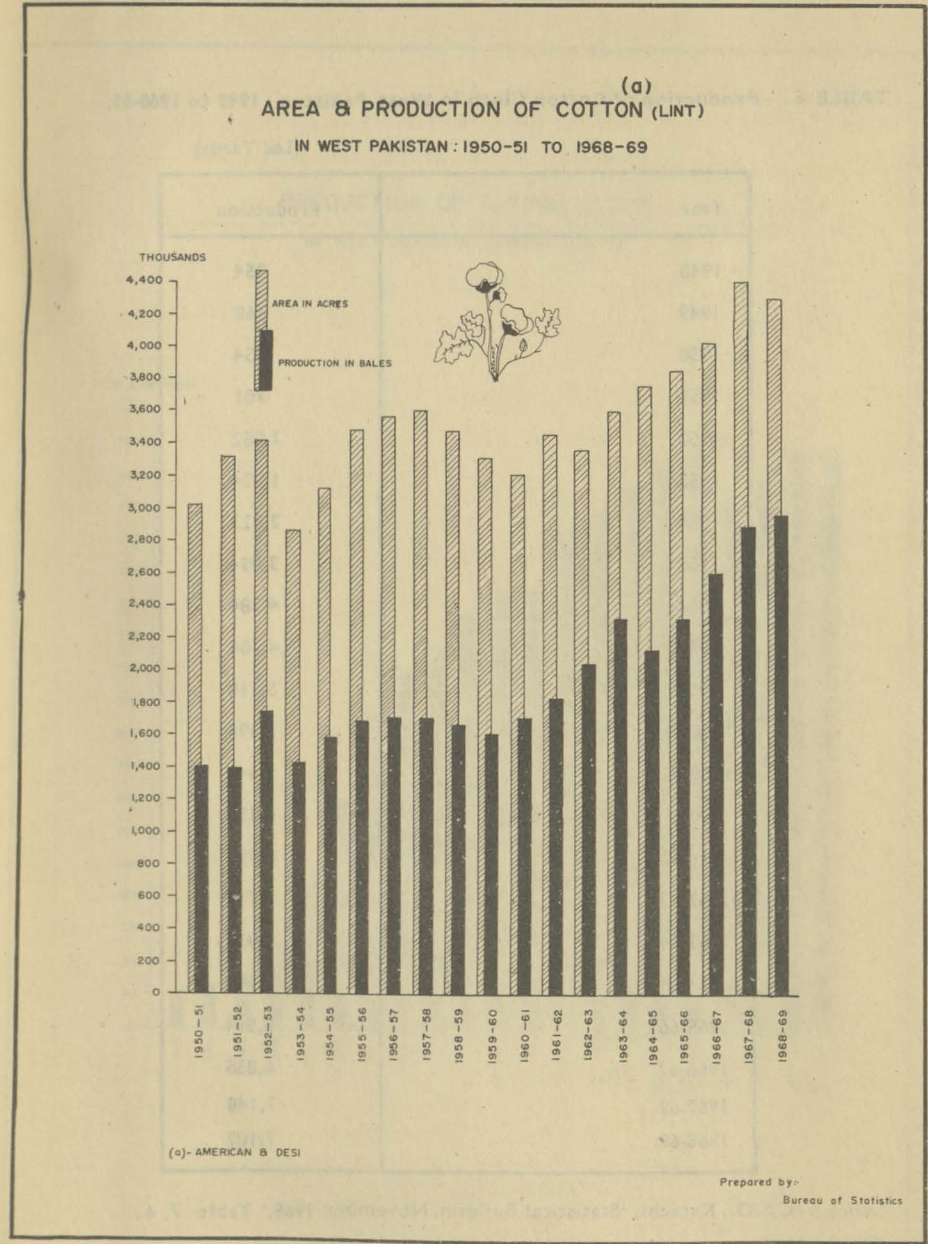

(a)
AREA & PRODUCTION OF COTTON (LINT)
IN WEST PAKISTAN : 1950-51 TO 1968-69
THOUSANDS
4,400
4,200
4,000
3,800
3,600
3,400
3,200
3,000
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
AREA IN ACRES
PRODUCTION IN BALES
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
(a)- AMERICAN & DESI
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 6 :—Production of Cotton Cloth in West Pakistan : 1949 to 1968-69.

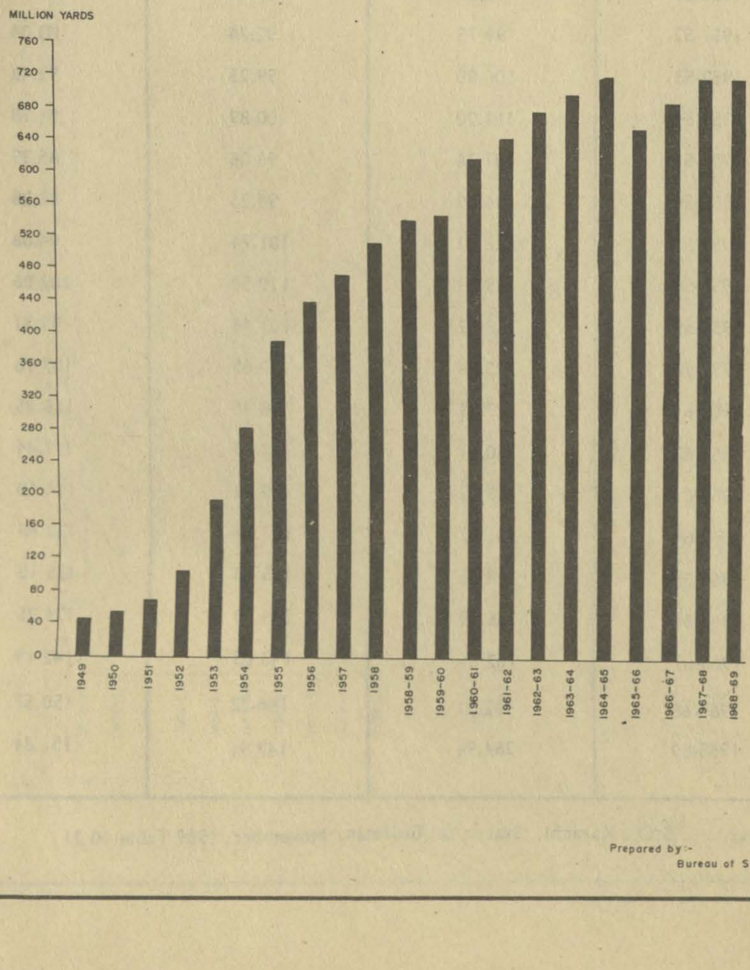
(Lac Yards)

Year	Production
1948	354
1949	448
1950	554
1951	701
1952	1,052
1953	1,924
1954	2,823
1955	3,894
1956	4,384
1957	4,704
1958	5,110
1958-59	5,394
1959-60	5,442
1960-61	6,136
1961-62	6,391
1962-63	6,717
1963-64	6,932
1964-65	7,148
1965-66	6,514
1966-67	6,836
1967-68	7,148
1968-69	7,102

Source :—C.S.O., Karachi, 'Statistical Bulletin, November 1969,' Table 7. 4.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH

IN WEST PAKISTAN : 1949 TO 1968-69



Prepared by :-
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 7 :—Gereral Cost of Living Index Number for Industrial Workers, Selected Centres : 1949-50 to 1968-69.

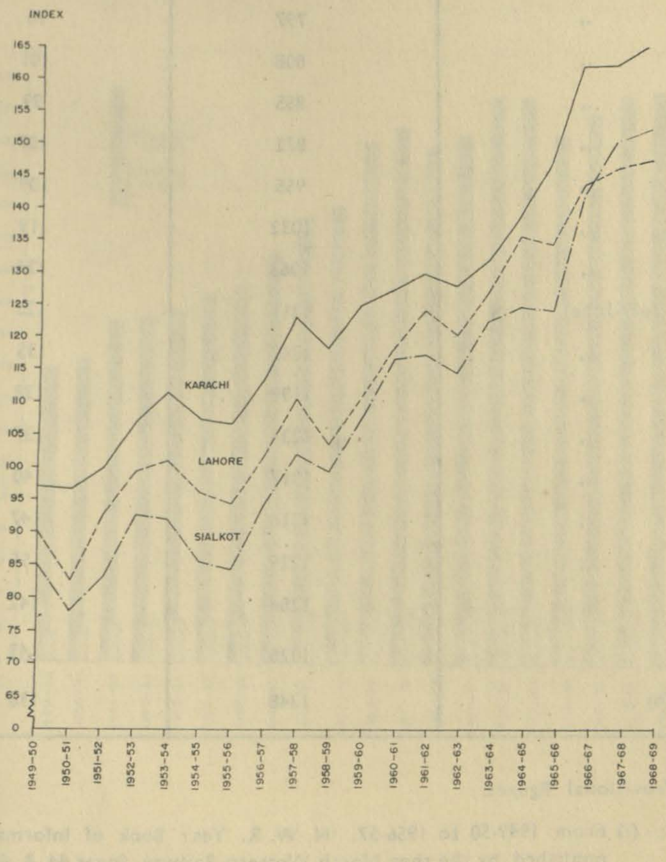
(Base Year : April, 1948-March, 1949=100)

Year	Karachi	Lahore	Sialkot
1949-50	96.79	90.05	84.77
1950-51	96.53	82.50	77.84
1951-52	99.75	92.74	83.04
1952-53	106.98	99.25	92.42
1953-54	111.20	100.89	91.98
1954-55	107.36	96.06	85.39
1955-56	106.59	94.26	84.28
1956-57	113.42	101.74	94.06
1957-58	123.09	110.58	102.06
1958-59	118.32	103.44	99.31
1959-60	125.04	110.65	107.76
1960-61	127-32	118.36	116.85
1961-62	130.01	124.38	117.44
1962-63	128.02	120.33	114.60
1963-64	131.87	127.13	122.63
1964-65	139 01	135.88	125.10
1965-66	146.99	134.60	124.25
1966-67	162.06	143.83	142.19
1967-68	162.21	146.22	150.57
1968-69	264.94	147.91	151.84

Source :—C.S.O., Karachi, 'Statistical Bulletin, November, 1969 Table 10.21

GENERAL COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, SELECTED CENTRES IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1949–50 TO 1968–69

(BASE APRIL 1948 TO MARCH 1949 = 100)



Prepared by :-
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 8 :— Number of Passengers and Tonnage Carried by Pakistan Western Railway : 1949-50 to 1968-69.

Year	Passengers Carried (in lac)	Freight Carried (in lac Tons)
1949-50 (April-March)	678	72
1950-51 ,,	697	78
1951-52 ,,	791	87
1952-53 ,,	797	90
1953-54 ,,	808	101
1954-55 ,,	855	99
1955-56 ,,	872	107
1956-57 ,,	955	109
1957-58 ,,	1032	119
1958-59 ,,	1063	124
1959-60 (July-June)	1211	123
1960-61 ,,	1247	135
1961-62 ,,	1199	138
1962-63 ,,	1234	137
1963-64 ,,	1317	140
1964-65 ,,	1316	147
1965-66 ,,	1229	155
1966-67 ,,	1284	142
1967-68 ,,	1328	149
1968-69 (a) ,,	1348	136

(*a*) Provisional figures.

Source :– (*i*) From 1949-50 to 1956-57, 'N. W. R. Year Book of Information-1957', published by the then North Western Railway, Pages 44 & 48.

(*ii*) From 1957-58 to 1968-69, West Pakistan Railway, 'Year Book of Information-1969.'

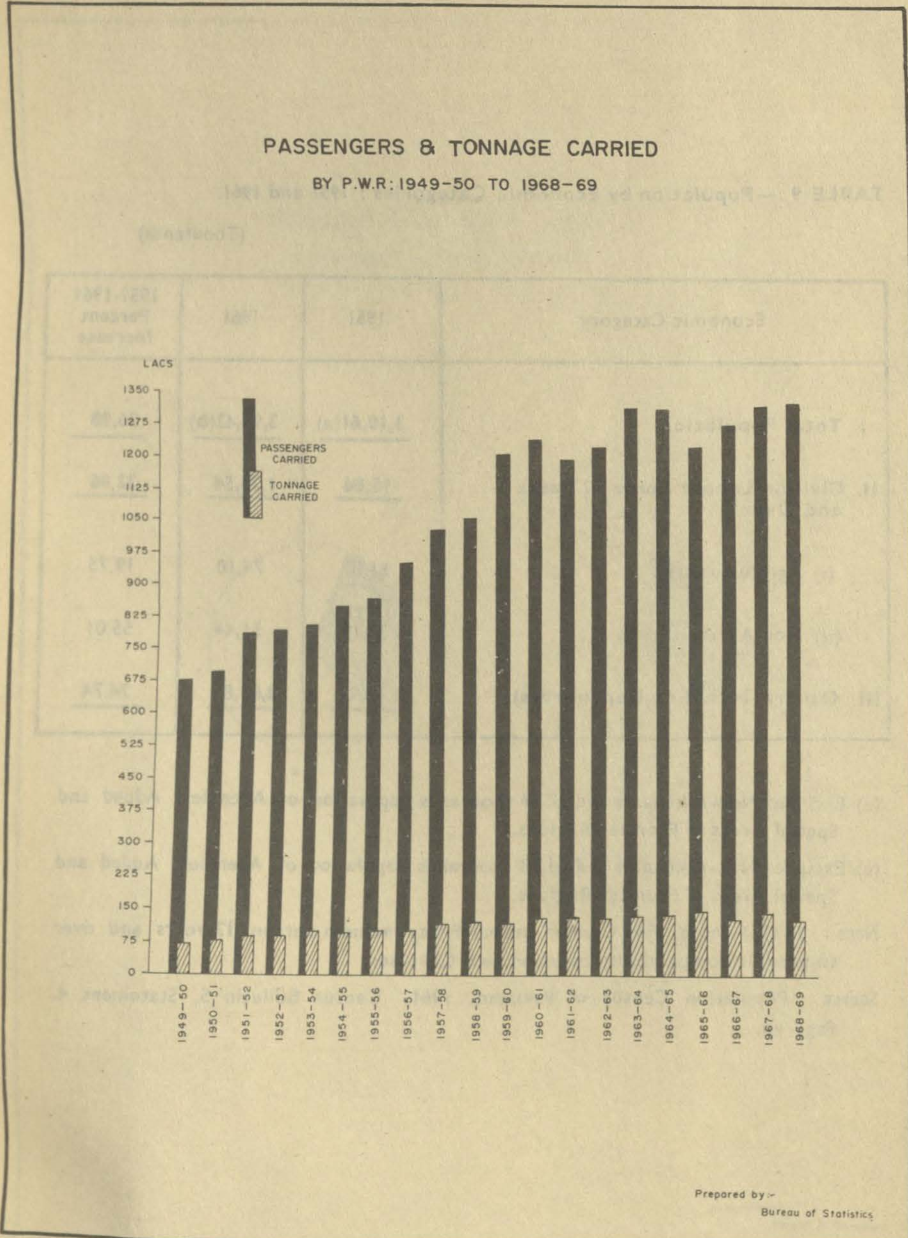

PASSENGERS & TONNAGE CARRIED
BY P.W.R: 1949-50 TO 1968-69
LACS
1350
1275
1200
1125
1050
975
900
825
750
675
600
525
450
375
300
225
150
75
0
PASSENGERS CARRIED
TONNAGE CARRIED
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
Prepared by:-
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 9 :—Population by Economic Categories : 1951 and 1961.

(Thousands)

Economic Category	1951	1961	1951-1961 Percent Increase
I. Total Population	**3,10,61(a)**	**3,94,42(b)**	**26.98**
II. Civilian Labour Force 12 Years and Over	**95,06**	**1,25,54**	**32.06**
(*i*) Agriculturists	61.87	74,10	19.75
(*ii*) Non-Agriculturists	33,19	51,44	55.01
III. Others (including Dependents)	**2,15,55**	**2,68,88**	**24.74**

(*a*) Excludes Non-Pakistanis and 27,19 thousands Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions.

(*b*) Excludes Non-Pakistanis and 34,38 thousands Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions.

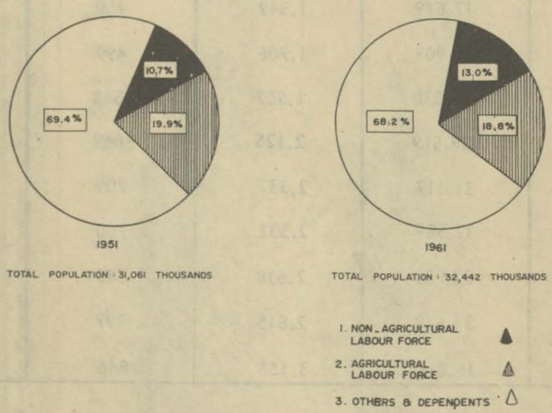
Note : In this Table, 1961 Civilian Labour Force includes persons 12 years and over to provide comparability between two Censuses.

Source :—Population Census of Pakistan, 1961, Census Bulletin 5, Statement 4, Page vii.

4

POPULATION OF WEST PAKISTAN

BY ECONOMIC STATUS: 1951 & 1961



Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 10 :—**Statistics of Primary Schools in West Pakistan : 1958-59 to 1967-68.**

Year	Number of Institutions	Enrolment ('000')	Number of Teachers ('00')	Expenditure (in Million Rupees)
1958-59	17,514	1,484	438	58
1959-60	17,849	1,542	450	62
1960-61	20,909	1,706	499	74
1961-62	24,930	1,907	548	77
1962-63	28,519	2,125	649	85
1963-64	31,117	2,337	709	122
1964-65	32,589	2,532	760	135
1965-66	32,930	2,638	749	140
1966-67	34,678	2,815	797	150
1967-68	36,816	3,156	846	156

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore.

STATISTICS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

IN WEST PAKISTAN : 1958—59 TO 1967-68

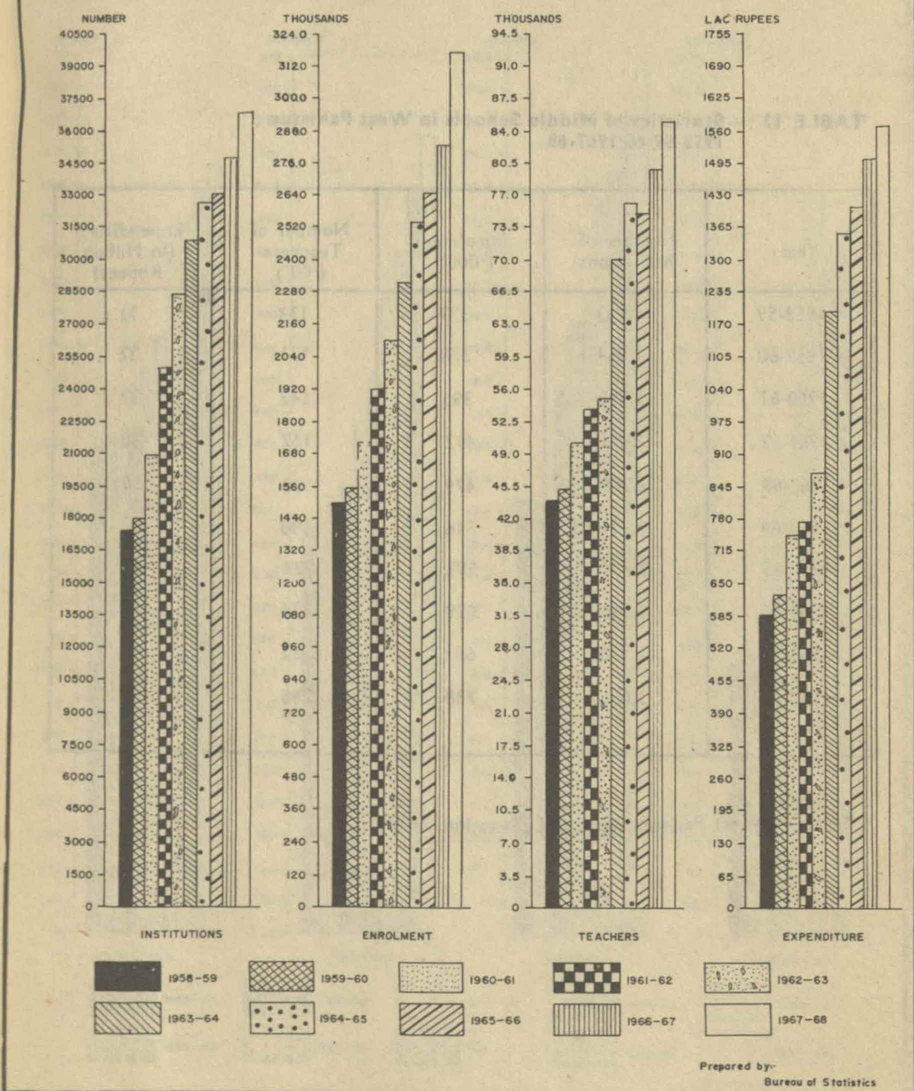


TABLE II :—Statistics of Middle Schools in West Pakistan ; 1958-59 to 1967-68.

Year	Number of 'hstitutions	Enrolment ('000')	Number of Teachers ('00')	Expenditure (In Million Rupees)
1958-59	1,953	377	133	21
1959-60	1.964	378	131	22
1960-61	1,798	395	143	22
1961-62	2,011	412	167	30
1962-63	2,268	479	190	36
1963-64	2,414	516	198	43
1964-65	2,701	592	224	57
1965-66	2,785	629	234	52
1966-67	2,970	691	252	54
1967-68	3,056	738	265	55

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore.

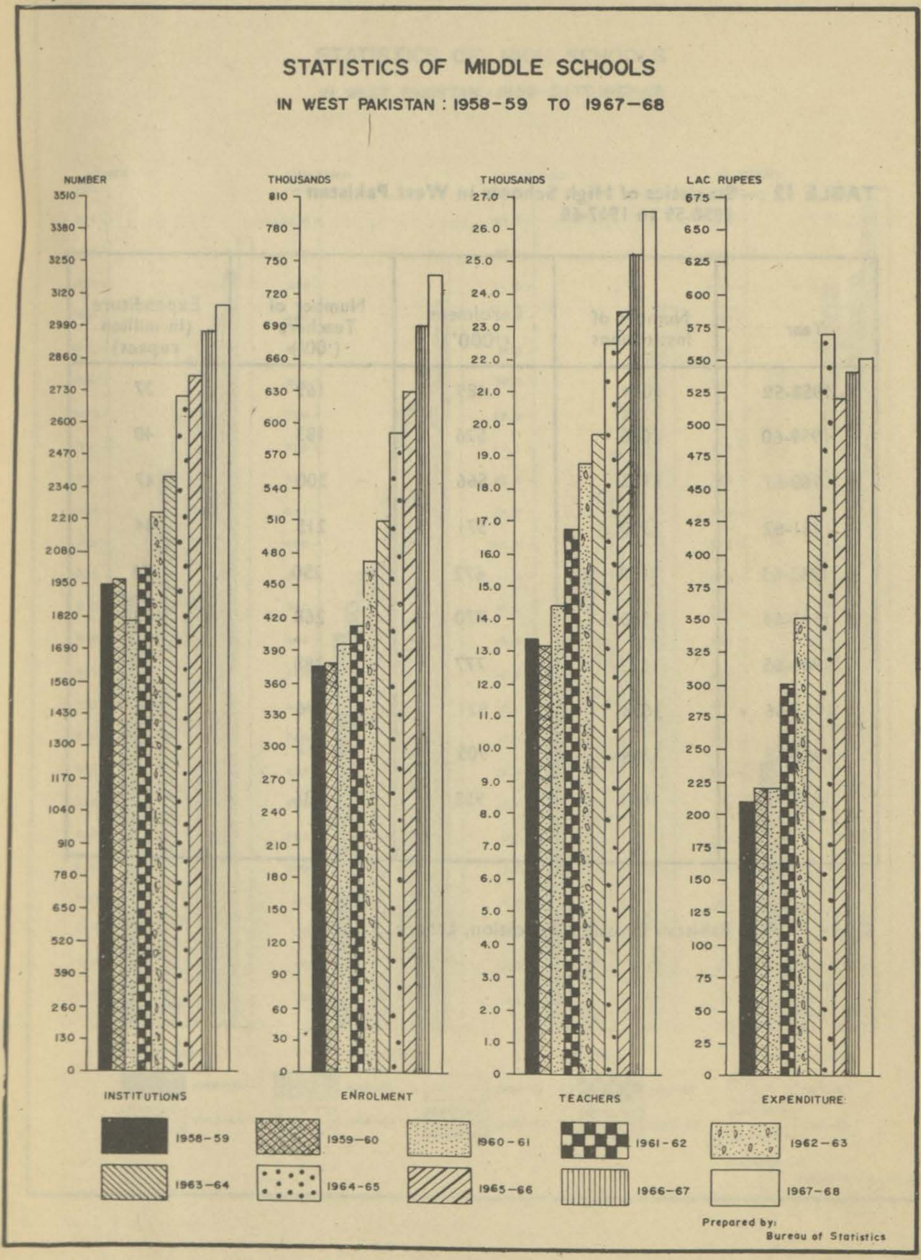

STATISTICS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS
IN WEST PAKISTAN : 1958-59 TO 1967-68
NUMBER
THOUSANDS
THOUSANDS
LAC RUPEES
INSTITUTIONS
ENROLMENT
TEACHERS
EXPENDITURE
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 12 :—Statistics of High Schools in West Pakistan : 1958-59 to 1967-68

Year	Number of Institutions	Enrolment ('000')	Number of Teachers ('00')	Expenditure (In million rupees)
1958-59	1014	489	169	37
1959-60	1066	526	183	40
1960-61	1172	566	200	47
1961-62	1300	571	215	44
1962-63	1458	672	250	74
1963-64	1563	770	268	103
1964-65	1623	777	288	96
1965-66	1658	821	296	106
1966-67	1764	905	314	115
1967-68	1841	958	336	117

Source :—West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore.

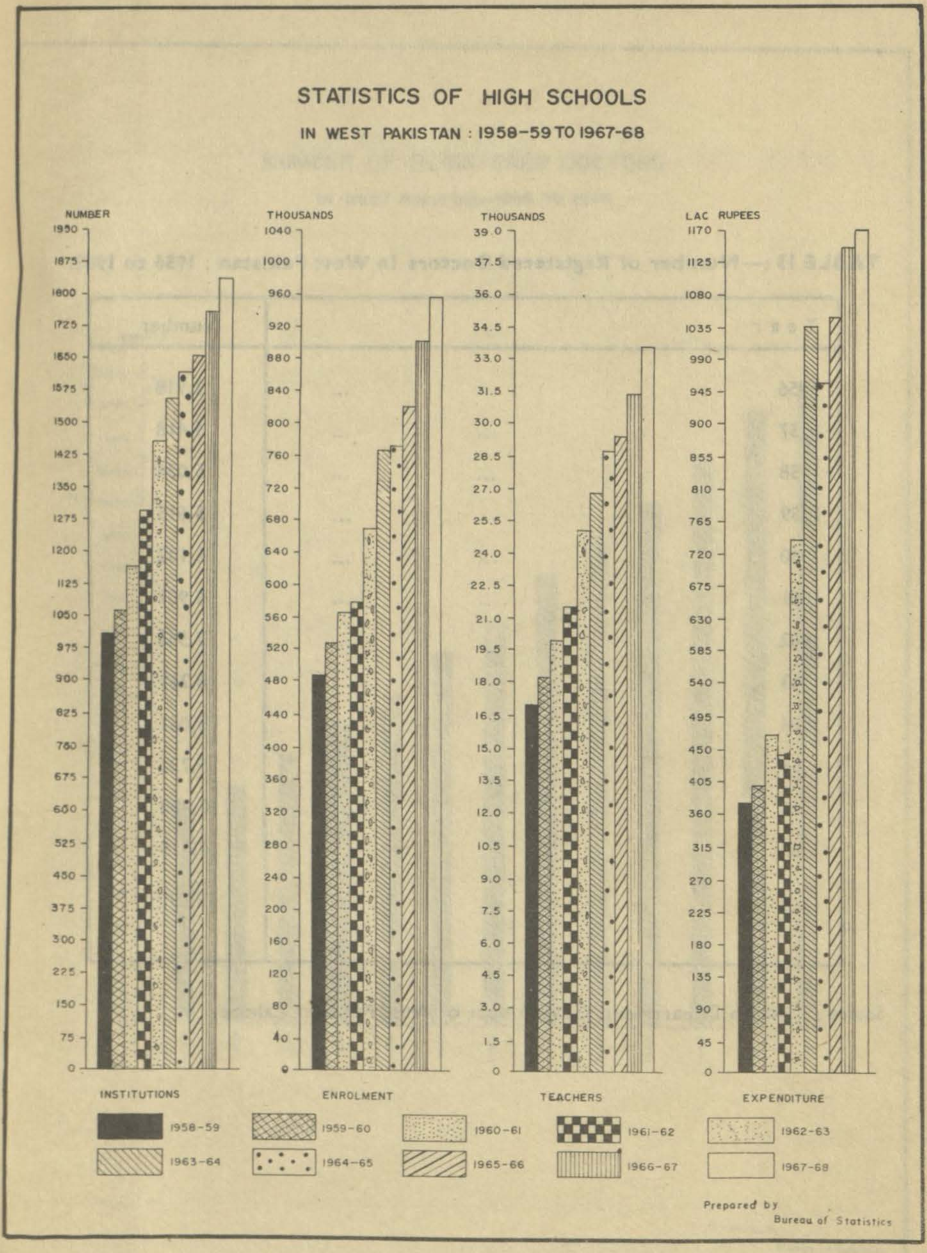

STATISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOLS
IN WEST PAKISTAN : 1958-59 TO 1967-68
NUMBER
THOUSANDS
THOUSANDS
LAC RUPEES
INSTITUTIONS
ENROLMENT
TEACHERS
EXPENDITURE
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
Prepared by
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 13 :—Number of Registered Doctors in West Pakistan : 1956 to 1968.

Year			Number
1956	...	...	3,918
1957	...	...	4,418
1958	...	...	5,034
1959	...	...	5,615
1960	...	...	6,132
1961	...	...	6,902
1962	...	...	7,543
1963	...	...	8,269
1964	...	...	9,061
1965	...	...	9,725
1966	...	...	10,488
1967	...	...	11,375
1968	...	...	12,012

Source :—Health Department, Government of West Pakistan, Lahore.

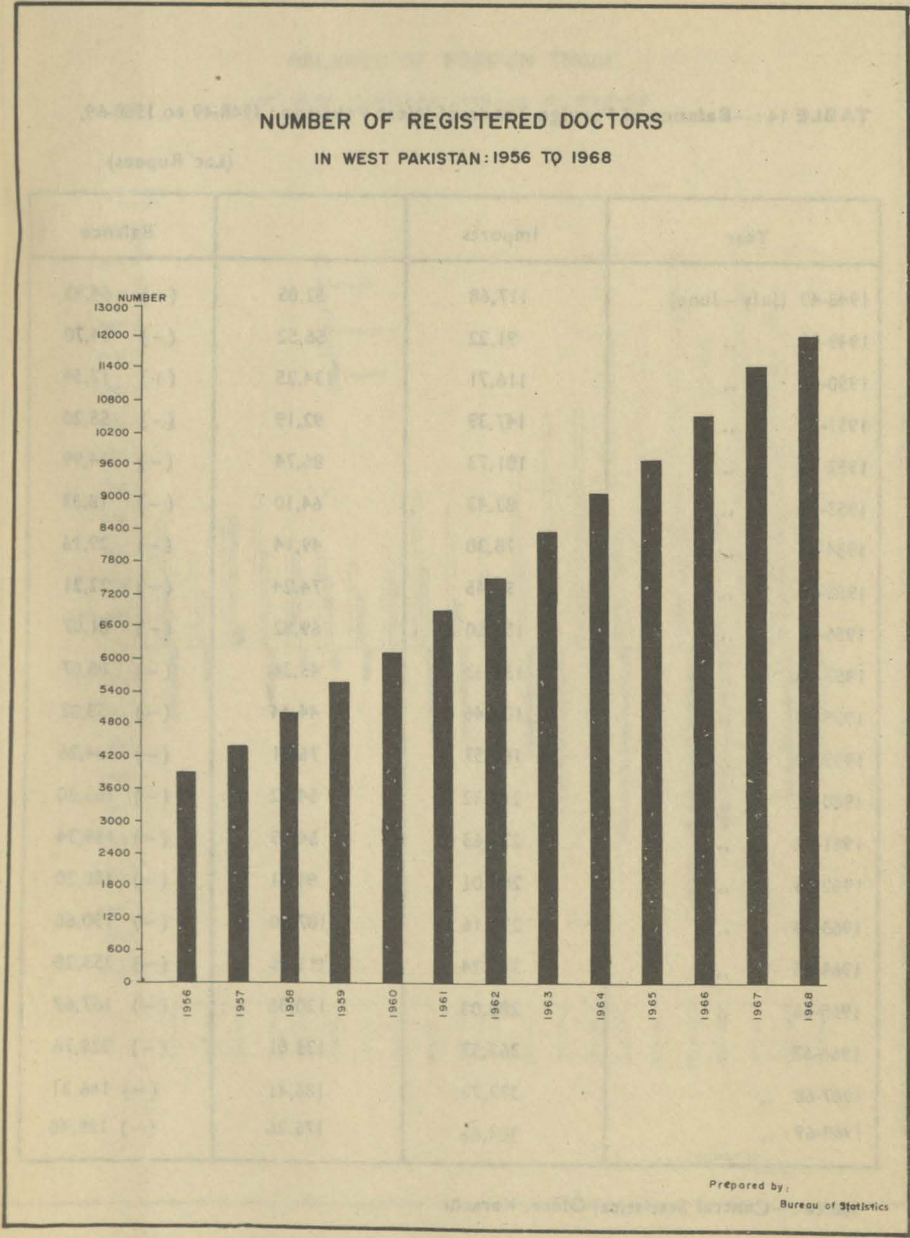

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DOCTORS
IN WEST PAKISTAN: 1956 TO 1968
NUMBER
13000
12000
11400
10800
10200
9600
9000
8400
7800
7200
6600
6000
5400
4800
4200
3600
3000
2400
1800
1200
600
0
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 14 :—Balance of Foreign Trade of West Pakistan : 1948-49 to 1968-69.

(Lac Rupees)

Year	Imports		Balance
1948-49 (July—June)	117,68	52,85	(–) 64,83
1949-50 ,,	91,22	56,52	(–) 34,70
1950-51 ,,	116,71	134,25	(+) 17,54
1951-52 ,,	147,39	92,19	(–) 55,20
1952-53 ,,	101,73	86,74	(–) 14,99
1953-54 ,,	82,43	64,10	(–) 18,33
1954-55 ,,	78,30	49,14	(–) 29,16
1955-56 ,,	96,45	74,24	(–) 22,21
1956-57 ,,	151,60	69,82	(–) 81,07
1957-58 ,,	131,43	43,36	(–) 88,07
1958-59 ,,	102,46	44,44	(–) 58,02
1959-60 ,,	180,57	76,31	(–) 104,26
1960-61 ,,	217,32	54,02	(–) 163,30
1961-62 ,,	223,63	54,29	(–) 169,34
1962-63 ,,	280,01	99,81	(–) 180,20
1963-64 ,,	298,16	107,50	(–) 190,66
1964-65 ,,	367,24	113,96	(–) 253,28
1965-66 ,,	288,03	120,36	(–) 167,67
1966-67 ,,	362,57	133,81	(–) 228,76
1967-68 ,,	332,72	186,41	(–) 146,31
1968-69 ,,	304,66	176,26	(–) 128,40

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

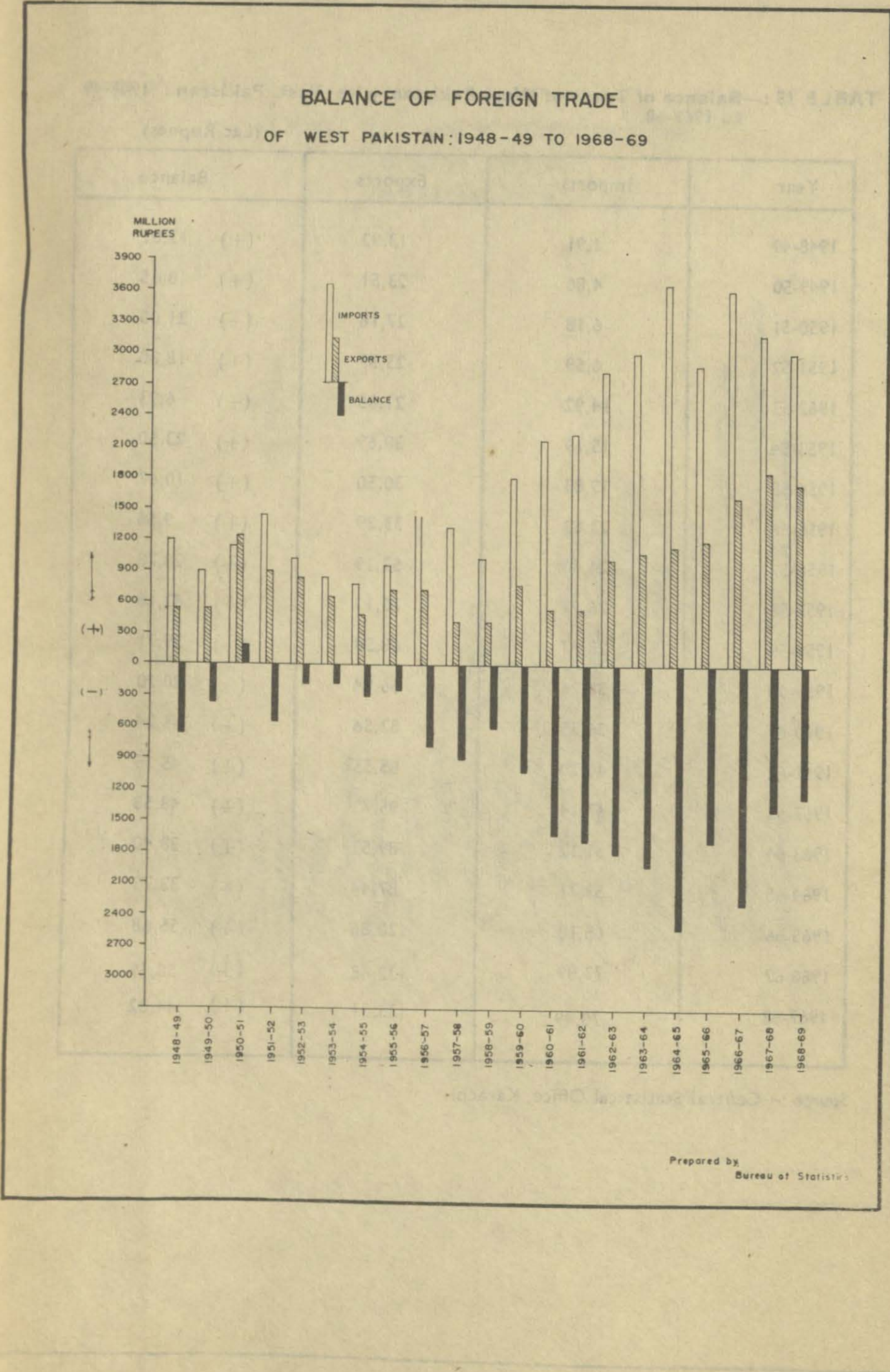
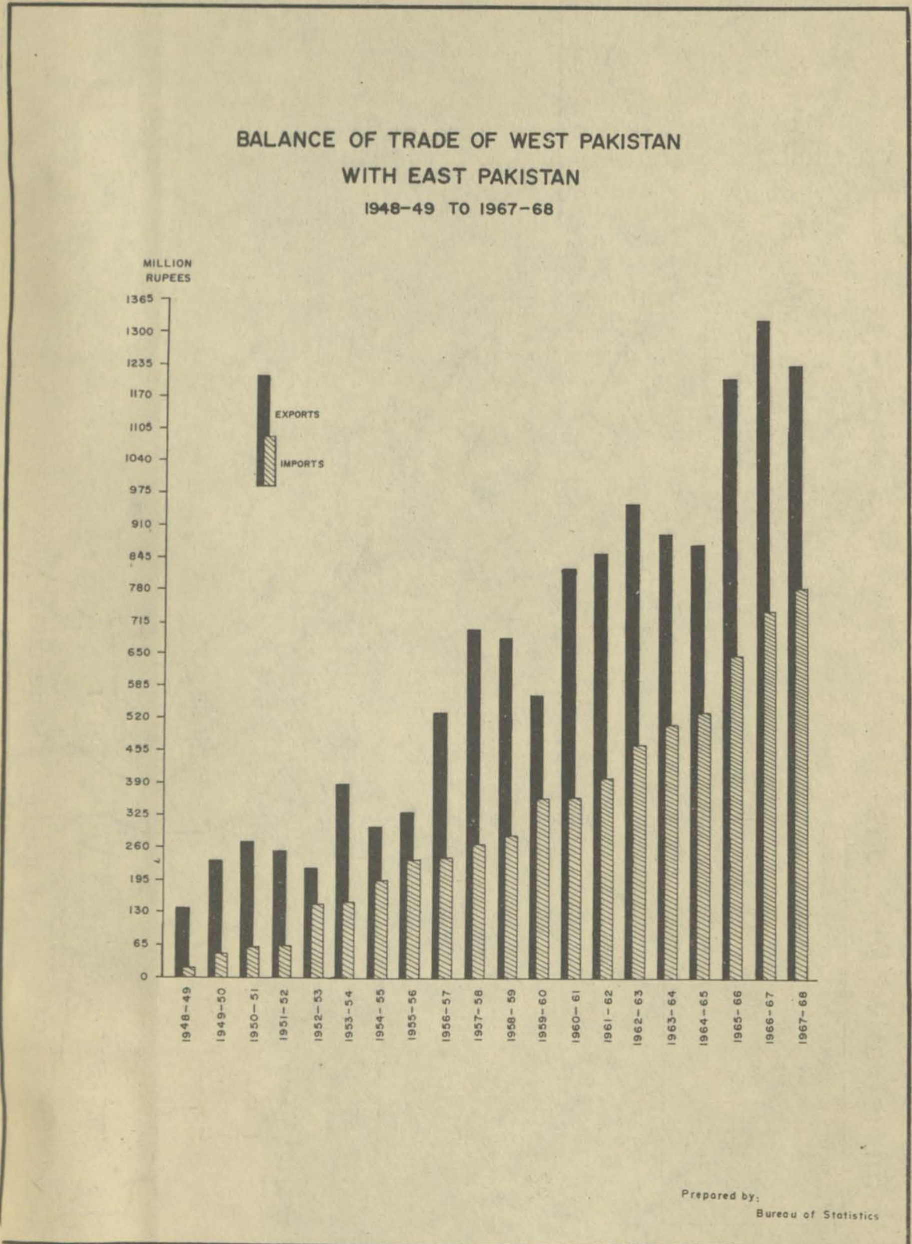

BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE
OF WEST PAKISTAN: 1948-49 TO 1968-69
MILLION RUPEES
3900
3600
3300
3000
2700
2400
2100
1800
1500
1200
900
600
300
0
300
600
900
1200
1500
1800
2100
2400
2700
3000
(+)
(−)
IMPORTS
EXPORTS
BALANCE
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
Prepared by
Bureau of Statistics

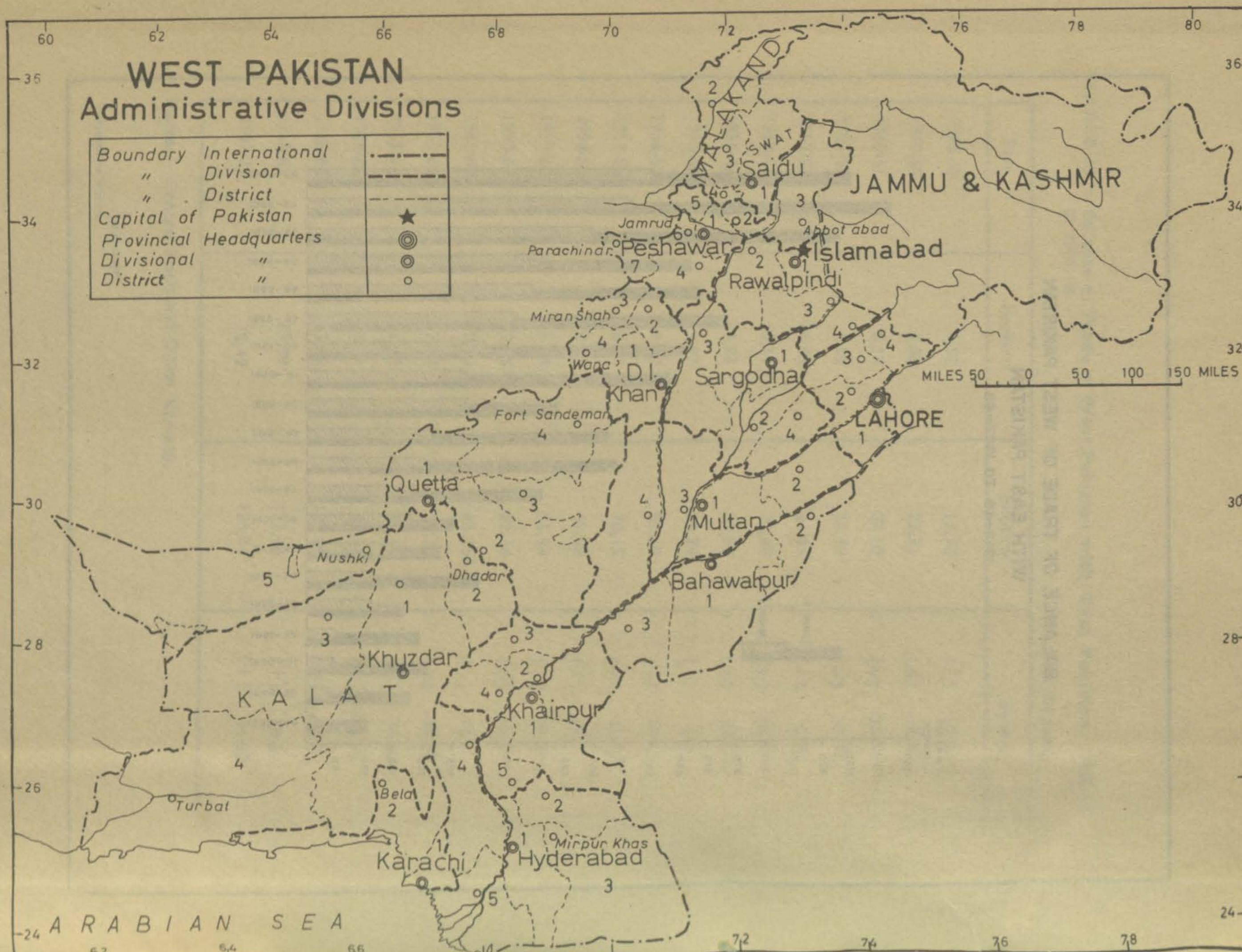
TABLE 15 :—Balance of Trade of West Pakistan with East Pakistan : 1948-49 to 1967-68.

(Lac Rupees)

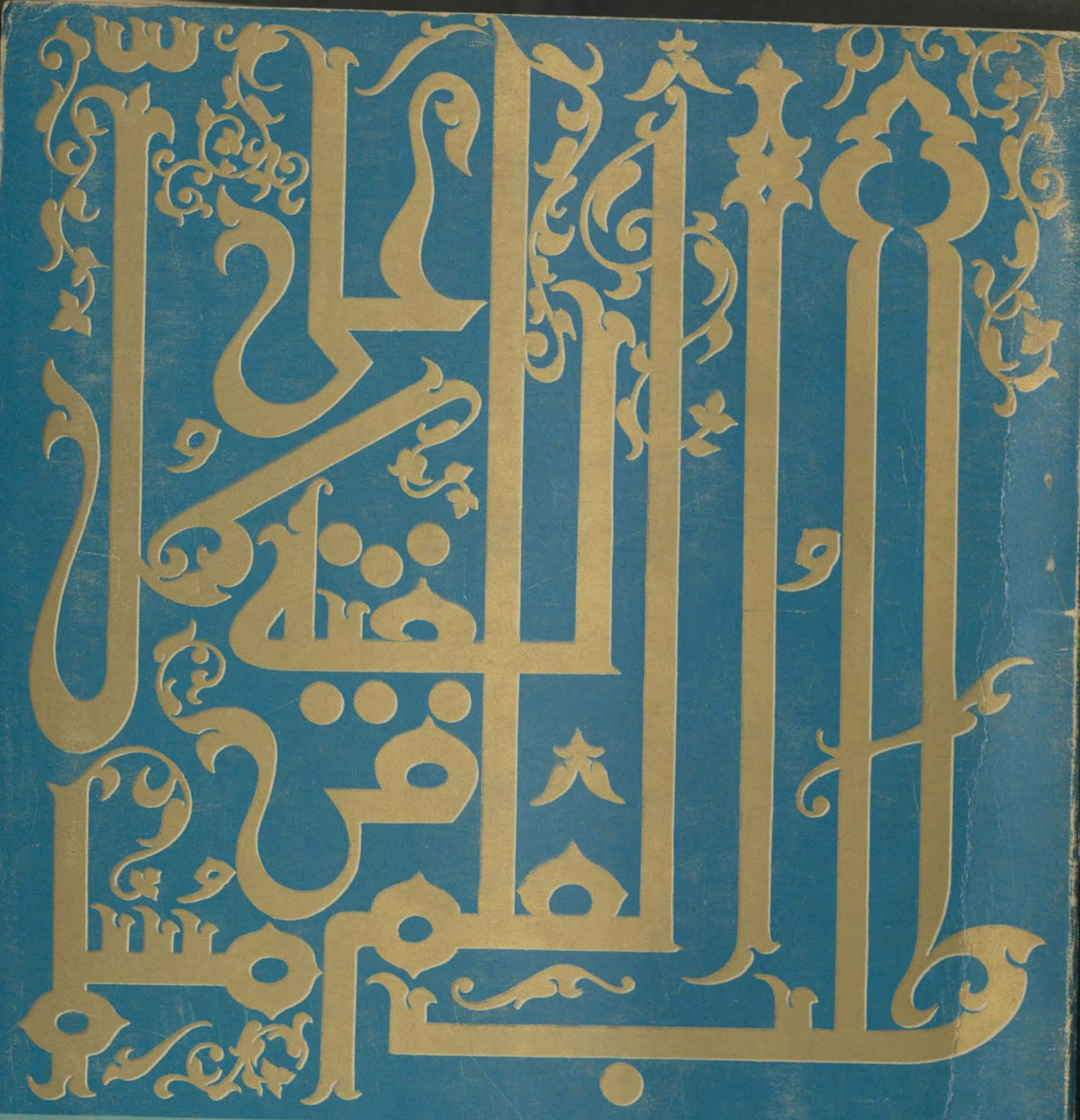
Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1948-49	1,91	13,92	(+) 12,01
1949-50	4,86	23,51	(+) 18,65
1950-51	6,18	27,18	(+) 21,00
1951-52	6,59	25,39	(+) 18,80
1952-53	14,92	21,85	(+) 6,93
1953-54	15,19	38,69	(+) 23,50
1954-55	19,83	30,50	(+) 10,67
1955-56	23,83	33,39	(+) 9,56
1956-57	24,40	53,19	(+) 28,78
1957-58	26,91	70,13	(+) 43,18
1958-59	28,87	68,58	(+) 39,71
1959-60	36,24	56,94	(+) 20,70
1960-61	36,35	82,56	(+) 46,24
1961-62	40,20	85,552	(+) 45,35
1962-63	47,14	95,72	(+) 48,58
1963-64	51,12	89,52	(+) 38,40
1964-65	53,71	87,44	(+) 33,73
1965-66	65,18	120,86	(+) 55,68
1966-67	73,89	132,48	(+) 58,59
1967-68	78,49	123,31	(+) 44,82

Source :—Central Statistical Office, Karachi.


BALANCE OF TRADE OF WEST PAKISTAN
WITH EAST PAKISTAN
1948-49 TO 1967-68
MILLION RUPEES
1365
1300
1235
1170
1105
1040
975
910
845
780
715
650
585
520
455
390
325
260
195
130
65
0
EXPORTS
IMPORTS
1948-49
1949-50
1950-51
1951-52
1952-53
1953-54
1954-55
1955-56
1956-57
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
Prepared by:
Bureau of Statistics


WEST PAKISTAN
Administrative Divisions
Boundary International
" Division
" District
Capital of Pakistan
Provincial Headquarters
Divisional "
District "
JAMMU & KASHMIR
MALAKAND
SWAT
Saidu
Jamrud
Parachinar
Peshawar
Abbot abad
Islamabad
Rawalpindi
Miran Shah
Wana
D.I. Khan
Sargodha
LAHORE
MILES 50 0 50 100 150 MILES
Fort Sandeman
Quetta
Multan
Nushki
Dhadar
Bahawalpur
Khuzdar
KALAT
Khairpur
Turbat
Bela
Mirpur Khas
Hyderabad
Karachi
ARABIAN SEA

"Acquisition of knowledge is duty of every Muslim."



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INFORMATION DEPARTMENT WEST PAKISTAN